

JPRS-TND-93-030  
27 September 1993



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# ***JPRS Report***

# **Proliferation Issues**

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# PROLIFERATION ISSUES

JPRS-TND-93-030

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27 September 1993

[This report contains foreign media information on issues related to worldwide proliferation and transfer activities in nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, including delivery systems and the transfer of weapons-relevant technologies.]

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### Shanghai Bank Helps Export of Nuclear Equipment to Pakistan

OW150913393 Beijing XINHUA in English  
1254 GMT 15 Sep 93

[Text] Shanghai, September 15 (XINHUA)—The Shanghai branch of the Industrial and Commercial Bank of China today loaned 268 million yuan to the local power station equipment manufacturing sector.

The loan will be spent on the production of key equipment for a 300,000 kw nuclear power station, which will be exported to Pakistan, and technological renovation of Shanghai's nuclear power industry.

Local scientists started researching peaceful uses of nuclear energy in the early 1970s.

Most of the equipment for the first 300,000 kw nuclear power station of the Qinshan Nuclear Power Plant was made in China, in Shanghai to be exact. The power plant went into operation in December, 1990.

Of the loan, 112 million yuan will be spent on technological renovation of the nuclear power industry in Shanghai, which is endeavoring to master the production know-how of 600,000 kw nuclear power generating units before 1995.

The city plans to have a capacity of producing 1.5 sets of nuclear power-generating units annually from 1995.

### China's Nuclear Testing

#### Foreign Ministry Says Nuclear Tests No Threat to Neighbors

LD0509100993 Moscow Radio Rossii Network  
in Russian 0900 GMT 6 Sep 93

[For reporting on neighboring Kazakhstan's objections to Chinese nuclear testing in Lop Nur Lake area, see JPRS-TND-93-0028, p 59]

[Text] Nuclear tests on China's territory present no threat either to Kazakhstan or to other neighboring countries, a PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman declared in an ITAR-TASS interview today. He said that the Chinese testing grounds are located outside the main air streams; therefore, the tests being conducted can have no impact upon regions situated beyond the PRC's borders. This statement explains Beijing's position regarding the calls in Kazakhstan for cooperation to be established with China to eliminate the consequences of nuclear tests. The PRC conducts the tests not far from Lop Nur Lake in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region [see map].

#### Nuclear-Weapons Testing, Development Defended

HK2009060693 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese  
20 Sep 93 p 4

["Political talk" column by Shih Chun-yu (2457 0689 3768): "Clinton Shows 'Concern' for China Again"]

[Text] It is strange, but while the U.S. Government is not resolving a number of domestic problems, including racial conflicts, economic stagnation, worsening social order, and the killing of a foreign tourist, it is fixing its eyes on faraway China with distorted glasses.



Map Location of Lop Nur Lake

### Making People Feel Repugnance

The Yinhe, an ordinary Chinese cargo ship carrying stationary and hardware, was described by them as a ship carrying materials for chemical weapons. Finally, after some U.S. military personnel got on the ship and rummaged through the boxes and cases, it was proved that the Department of State had fallen into the CIA's trap. They described a normal arms deal between China and Pakistan as selling and buying M-11 missiles. Then they threatened and imposed sanctions. But in less than two days, they realized that justice was not on their side, so they changed their faces and expressed readiness to "talk" with China. This ill-disposed "concern" has, of course, ruined the U.S. reputation. It is quite natural that the Chinese feel repugnance to such "concern." Two days ago, Clinton showed his "concern" again for China. He expressed two intentions. First, he wants China "to concentrate its attention" on economic development; second, he hopes that China will not carry out a nuclear test, because "other nuclear countries do not constitute clear threats to China now."

### National Defense Construction Should Not Be Slackened

As everyone is aware, it has been 15 years since China implemented the policy of reform and opening up with economic construction as the central task. It has made world renowned achievements. Even many Americans cannot but acknowledge this. There was no need for Clinton to remind China. The second point is noteworthy. Obviously, the United States wants to interfere in China's

efforts to develop nuclear weapons and other defensive forces. The Chinese should never lower their guard against this. History and reality have time and again suggested that a country without defense capability in this hegemonist world will be bullied and humiliated by others. China can never slacken its efforts in building its national defense and armed forces. In developing nuclear weapons, China will strictly keep its international commitments and take quite a restrained attitude, but it should also fully consider its national defense. Some people have miscalculated in forcing China to give up its nuclear development program.

#### **Threats Against China Really Exist**

Clinton said that "other nuclear countries do not constitute clear threats to China now." This is nonsense. Let us keep aside other issues for the time being and take the Yinhe incident as an example. Riding roughshod and "posing as the world cop," the United States has wantonly trampled on international law. Based on fabricated "information," it sent naval vessels and planes to follow and obstruct an ordinary Chinese cargo ship sailing on the high

seas. Was this not a threat? Every justice-holding Chinese person can draw a conclusion from the ugly atrocities of these hegemonists, and they hope that in the course of expediting its economic development, China will also speed up the development of its national defense capability to safeguard its sacred sovereignty.

China has clarified time and again that it will never seek hegemony. The people around the world can see that China has no troops stationed abroad, has no military bases, and do not constitute a threat to others. China has no alternative but to develop its national defense capability, but its investment in this respect is quite limited. In 1993, China's national defense budget is only \$7.3 billion, less than 3 percent of the United States', which stands at \$274.3 billion. Calculated on a per capita basis, China's national defense expenditure is \$6, whereas the United States' is \$1,100. Obviously, the fabrication about "China's threat" does not hold water. But they want to use this to force China to give up its national defense construction. A mere look can lay bare their real intentions.



## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

### DPRK Should 'Decide Its Own Nuclear Policies'

SK1109062993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0610 GMT  
11 Sep 93

[By Yi Tong-min]

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—It should be left up to North Korea to solve its own nuclear problem and decide its own nuclear policies, Indian Prime Minister Narasimha Rao said Saturday.

His visiting Seoul did not affect India's friendly relations with both South and North Korea nor reflect any change in attitude toward North Korea, Rao told YONHAP in an exclusive interview.

He said that he has a standing invitation from Pyongyang and "I would certainly like to visit North Korea at my earliest convenience."

After visiting China, Rao became India's first prime minister to visit South Korea in 20 years of diplomatic relations and as many years of official relations with North Korea as well.

"We are as friendly with North and South Korea as we have ever been," Rao said when asked if his visit signified a change in India's pro-Pyongyang stance.

"India and North Korea are both members of the non-aligned movement and in that context, we have been working closely in the nonaligned movement," he told YONHAP.

"This (visit) is not at all against any other country... or reflection of any changing attitude toward North Korea."

He refused to give any comment on North Korea's nuclear issue.

"That is a problem for North Korea to sort out... It is not for me to comment," Rao said.

"I have no detail on what is going on between North Korea and the IAEA (International Atomic Energy Agency)... all I can say is what we stand for."

India, suspected of its own nuclear development, is not a member of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty but is a governor on the IAEA board.

The prime minister repeated India's official position that it is against proliferation of nuclear weapons and wants to see all such weapons eliminated from the world.

Asked about the invitation to North Korea, he said he would like to go.

"I was invited several times, and I said I will go," he said. "I've told this to the North Korean Ambassador in New Delhi."

The prime minister expressed his satisfaction at his "useful talks" with President Kim Yong-sam, Prime Minister Hwang In-song and, especially, the business community, which showed great interest in going to India for investment and joint venture.

He said he had created the right atmosphere for India-South Korea economic cooperation.

"I hope that this visit will prove to be very propitious," Rao said, adding that it was now up to private businessmen to pick up on the specifics.

## JAPAN

### Defense Minister Urges Tripartite Effort Against DPRK

SK1709093593 Seoul YONHAP in English 0917 GMT  
17 Sep 93

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 17 (YONHAP)—Defense Minister Keisuke Nakanishi told South Korea's Chief of Naval Operations Vice Admiral Cho Kun-hae that South Korea, the United States, and Japan should strengthen their cooperation in dealing with North Korea's nuclear and missile development programs in their meeting on Friday.

Admiral Cho said North Korea was trying to use its nuclear and missile development programs in a bid to establish diplomatic relations with the United States.

"I wouldn't deny the possibility that North Korea is developing a missile with a range of over 1,000 kilometers, but I have no other special information," the admiral said, referring to the report that North Korea is developing a missile of 2,000 kilometers.

### Kansai Electric Power Buys Uranium Ore From PRC

OW2009113193 Tokyo KYODO in English 1120 GMT  
20 Sep 93

[Text] Osaka, Sept. 20 KYODO—Kansai Electric Power Co. has clinched a long-term deal to buy uranium ore concentrate from China Nuclear Energy Industry Corp., the company said Monday [20 September].

The trial purchase contract is aimed at diversifying Kansai's uranium ore supply sources, utility officials said.

The contract calls for the purchase of a total of about 227 tons of uranium ore concentrate also known as "yellow cake" between 1994 and 1998.

Yellow cake is enriched and processed into nuclear fuel at overseas factories for use at the utility's atomic power plants, the officials said.

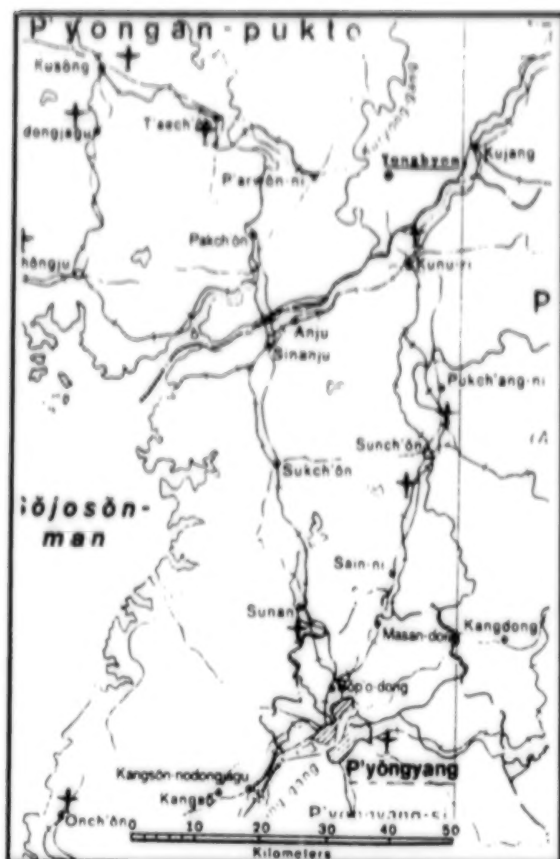
## NORTH KOREA

### Defense of Yongbyon Nuclear Facilities To Be Beefed Up

SK1509013993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0124 GMT  
15 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP)—North Korea is building six bases for SA-2 surface-to-air missiles to protect its nuclear facilities in Yongbyon [see map], an informed source said Wednesday [15 September].

Reinforcement of the air defense network in and around the Yongbyon nuclear complex seems to be part of a North



Map Location of Yongbyon

Korean effort to beef up readiness to counter sanctions by the U.N. Security Council for its nuclear ambitions, the source said.

North Korea has 346 anti-aircraft guns in 47 positions within a six kilometer radius of Yongbyon, he said.

The source, who is well versed in North Korean affairs, said that it has been confirmed that North Korea has conducted 10 air raid drills involving 30 air defense units and MIG-29 fighters this year.

### Second Round of Negotiations With IAEA Reportedly Proposed

SK1509225893 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean  
2205 GMT 15 Sep 93

[Report from Correspondent Cha Man-sun from Vienna]

[Text] North Korea has officially proposed to the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] that the second round of nuclear negotiations be held in Pyongyang.

Kyd, director of the Public Relations Department of the IAEA, announced today that North Korea sent such a message. Accordingly, the IAEA will deliberate on dispatching a negotiation delegation to Pyongyang, he said.

The IAEA announced, however, that North Korea had failed to clarify a concrete date or an agenda for the second round of negotiations and repeated its previous stance on various issues including partiality in special inspections [tukpyol sachal].

### Daily Blames South for Failure To Hold North-South Talks

SK1609050693 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0427 GMT 16 Sep 93

["Brazen Self-Opinionated Act"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, September 16 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today denounces the South Korean authorities for making unreasonable remarks as regards the third-stage DPRK-USA talks.

The news analyst says:

The South Korean authorities claim that the third-stage talks between the United States and the DPRK "cannot be opened" unless inter-Korean dialogue is promoted and the "nuclear inspection" problem is resolved. They still beg for "sanctions" against the DPRK over the "nuclear problem."

It is contrary to diplomatic common sense that the South Korean authorities with no power meddle in talks between two sovereign states, the DPRK and the USA, raising their selfish demands.

While refusing to accept our proposal for solving the nuclear and other pending issues of the Korean peninsula through North-South dialogue, the South Korean authorities are trying to put a brake on the DPRK-USA talks on the pretext of North-South dialogue at a time when progress is being made in the solution of the nuclear problem of the Korean peninsula between the DPRK and the USA. This is a self-contradictory, self-opinionated act, which reveals their sinister intention.

All their acts are motivated by a mean scheme to delay and stop the process of the solution of the nuclear problem and the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula by encumbering the DPRK-USA talks and get something from international "sanctions" against the DPRK.

It cannot go unnoticed that the South Korean rulers are misleading public opinion by alleging that the North is to blame for the suspension of North-South dialogue. Recently, the vice-minister of the unification board" said South Korea "is willing to have any form of dialogue if it could solve the nuclear problem," implying that the North did not like dialogue.

It is the South Korean authorities that are wholly to blame for the failure to resume North-South dialogue.

They, having broken up North-South dialogue, are trying to shift the blame on to the North and raising the resumption of the dialogue as a condition for DPRK-USA talks. This shows they have not an iota of conscience.



### **U.S. Official Says Conditions for Talks Still Unfulfilled**

SK0909021093 Seoul YONHAP in English 0203 GMT  
9 Sep 93

[Text] Washington, Sept. 9 (YONHAP)—A U.S. State Department official said Wednesday [8 September] that the conditions were not fulfilled for North Korea to hold a third round of high-level talks with the United States.

The official said that in order for Pyongyang to resume the high-level talks with the United States, practical talks on problems related to the nuclear safeguards agreement between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency have to be in progress.

Moreover, North Korea will have to open dialogue with South Korea on pending issues, including the nuclear question, if it wants to continue its negotiations with the United States, said the official, requesting anonymity.

Progress so far made in these areas is not satisfactory for a third round of U.S.-North Korean talks, he said.

Judging by the U.S. position, the third round of talks could come toward the end of September or in October at the earliest, according to sources.

### **Kim Il-song Reportedly Denies Nuclear Allegations**

OW1609092493 Beijing XINHUA in English  
0912 GMT 16 Sep 93

[Text] Pyongyang, September 16 (XINHUA)—Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), today denied the allegation that Pyongyang is making nuclear weapons, saying it has no capability, no technology, and no fund to develop nuclear arms.

Kim made the remarks when he met with a visiting delegation of the National People's Congress (NPC) of China, headed by Wang Hanbing, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Kim said that it is unnecessary for Pyongyang to develop nuclear bombs. "It is useless to make a couple of nuclear bombs," the DPRK president said.

He accused the United States of making an issue of the alleged DPRK nuclear program and inventing an excuse for U.S. troops to continue to stay in South Korea.

The DPRK earlier threatened to quit the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty rather than open two military facilities for inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

The move heightened suspicion in South Korea and its allies that the DPRK has either successfully built some nuclear weapons or is on the verge of doing so.

Kim said that China needs a peaceful environment for its economic development, so does Korea. If war broke out, everything would be destroyed in a moment. "Korea will not create tensions on the peninsula," he stressed.

Meanwhile, Wang said China pays close attention to the situation on the Korean peninsula, adding that China

endorses the North-South dialogue, DPRK-U.S. talks and the national reunification of the two parts of Korea.

The Chinese NPC delegation arrived here on 13 September at the invitation of the Supreme People's Assembly of Korea.

### **Pyongyang Proposes Vienna as Venue for Talks**

SK1709011893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0044 GMT  
17 Sep 93

[Text] Berlin, Sept. 16 (YONHAP)—North Korea has proposed to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to hold the second round of talks in Pyongyang on problems of IAEA inspection of its nuclear facilities, IAEA Spokesman Hans Meyer said Thursday.

Although the North Korean proposal is "unsatisfactory," the IAEA, which had earlier proposed to hold the second round in Vienna, will continue discussions with Pyongyang on the possibility of holding the second meeting, Meyer said.

Meantime, the IAEA will not change its existing plan to report on the North Korean problem to its board of governors meeting and the United Nations Security Council, Meyer told YONHAP in a telephone interview.

Meyer said the IAEA urged North Korea to hold the second round of talks in Vienna even after the IAEA delegation to the first round returned from Pyongyang, but North Korea simply responded with the counterproposal earlier this week, he said.

The IAEA has sent another letter to Pyongyang urging to hold the second round of talks in Vienna since details of North Korea's counter-proposal were not enough to satisfy the IAEA conditions, Meyer said.

The two sides naturally have not reached any agreement on the venue for talks as yet, Meyer added.

The spokesman declined, however, to disclose the details of the North Korean counter-proposal.

Asked whether there was any possibility for the IAEA to accept the North Korean proposal, Meyer said the problem would be resolved following negotiations between the IAEA director-general and North Korean authorities and a decision by the IAEA Board of Governors.

The IAEA is scheduled to hold a Board of Governors meeting 21 September and a plenary session on 27 September. But chances are slim for the IAEA to have talks with North Korea before the plenary session, Meyer said.

### **IAEA To Report on Nuclear Issues to UN Security Council**

SK1009103393 Seoul YONHAP in English 1017 GMT  
10 Sep 93

[Text] Berlin, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has decided to halt its intra-agency review of North Korea's nuclear issues and report hitherto developments to the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

IAEA spokesman David Kyd said on Friday that as there has been no response at all from North Korea to the IAEA's invitation to second-round talks, the IAEA has no choice but to file a report on the past developments to the UN organizations.

Under the decision, Kyd said, IAEA Director-general Hans Blix will furnish the report to the IAEA board of governors meeting opening on 21 September, the UN General Assembly on 27 September and the UN Security Council.

"We plan to take followup steps depending on decisions to be made by these UN organizations with regard to our report," Kyd said.

The IAEA, he said, carefully watches the course of talks between the United States and North Korea and between South and North Korea on the nuclear issues.

"But, our understanding is that there has been no progress either at these two dialogue channels with North Korea," the spokesman added.

#### **U.S. Reportedly 'Considering' Holding Talks in Vienna**

SK1209075793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 12 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (YONHAP)—The United States is seriously considering holding future talks with North Korea in Vienna to drive a strong message that the talks will be limited strictly to nuclear issues, a Seoul official said Sunday.

Robert Gallucci, visiting U.S. assistant secretary of state, suggested the idea during dinner with South Korean officials Saturday.

Assuming that the third round of nuclear talks will open between Washington and Pyongyang, the United States may choose Vienna where the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is headquartered, Gallucci was quoted as saying.

Gallucci is chief U.S. delegate in nuclear talks with Pyongyang. He has been in Seoul since Thursday for consultations on the North Korean nuclear situation.

First round of North Korea-U.S. talks opened in New York and the second round in Geneva. The proposed change suggests a firmer stance on Washington's part that future talks will not deal with anything but the nuclear issue.

#### **French President Urges NPT Be 'Faithfully' Observed**

SK1509091293 Seoul YONHAP in English 0854 GMT 15 Sep 93

Seoul, Sept. 15 (YONHAP)—French President Francois Mitterrand has warned that France and the international community would by no means sit as a spectator of the new nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula, referring to North Korea's nuclear problem.

The president, in an address to the National Assembly's plenary session on Wednesday, said the international community would support South Korea's demand that

North Korea abide by rules of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and its special inspections.

France's position is that North Korea should faithfully observe the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) and that all NPT subscriber nations should attend the 1995 NPT extension meeting, he said.

Noting that France stopped nuclear tests in April 1992, he said the United States and Russia are positively considering stopping their nuclear tests and that all nations of the world should endeavor to get rid of nuclear threat in the interest of global peace.

He valued Seoul's gradual but realistic and peaceful approach to Korean unification which demands that North Korea renounce its nuclear program and said he believed the Korean people and government would achieve unification by surmounting the situation in which there still remains a residue of the Cold War if they make a concerted effort.

South Korea has realized democracy achieving many miracles and setting an example for other developing countries, he said. He added the people in Korea overwhelmingly support President Kim Yong-sam's reform and anti-corruption drive.

He said France as a permanent member of the UN Security Council supports South Korea's ever-increasing international role.

#### **Council-Level Contact With U.S. Held 15 September in Beijing**

SK1509231393 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 2208 GMT 15 Sep 93

[Text] The 35th U.S.-North Korea councilor-level contact was held in Beijing on 15 September. The contact was made at the suggestion of the U.S. side.

It has been learned that the U.S. side informed North Korea of its government's official position that the third round of the U.S.-North Korea contacts is unlikely to be held unless North Korea responds to the issue of North-South dialogue.

It has been learned that the United States had called on North Korea to negotiate with the International Atomic Energy Agency during their 34th contact last month.

#### **Development of Scud Missiles**

##### **Development of Scud Missiles Type B, C, D Reviewed**

SK1609145893 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1201 GMT 16 Sep 93

[Text] The performance of North Korea's missiles, which it began developing in 1985, has reached international levels. It has been a long time since the Nodong-1 missile, the range of which covers Japan and Taiwan as well as the Korean peninsula, entered its mass production phase and was exported to the Middle East. Reporter Kim Hui-kon reports:

[Begin Kim recording] North Korea began developing missiles in earnest when Iran started financing the project in 1985. Iran was at war with Iraq at the time and planned to build a missile plant in North Korea. North Korea agreed to supply Iran with Scud-B missiles. North Korea, however, succeeded in developing a 380 km missile, 100 km longer in range than the Scud-B missile.

North Korea supplied one hundred 380 km missiles to Iran until 1988. These missiles demonstrated their great might when Iran attacked Iraqi cities. While supplying missiles to Iran, North Korea started improving the Scud-B missile in two directions: One was to develop a Scud-C missile by slightly modifying the Scud-B missile and the other was to develop a Scud-D missile by extensively improving the Scud-B missile.

North Korea succeeded in developing the Scud-C missile in 1989. Its range is 500 km, which covers all of South Korea excluding Cheju Island. North Korea exported 100 Scud-C missiles to Iran and 20 to Syria. Libya is expressing its intention of procuring these missiles.

North Korea also succeeded in developing the Scud-D missile in 1991. Tokyo and Taiwan as well as all of South Korea are within the range of this 1,000 km to 1,300 km Scud-D missile. North Korea calls this the Nodong-1 missile. Furthermore, North Korea has begun developing a Nodong-2 missile with a range of 1,500 to 2,000 km with a view to completing its development by 1995 at the latest. It is unlikely that North Korea will succeed in developing it by 1995 because it is experiencing great difficulty in its design. [end recording]

#### Country's Alleged Development of 'Scud-E' Missiles Viewed

SK1709081993 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 17 Sep 93 p 6

[Editorial: "North Korea's Menacing Moves"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted]

An indictment of Pyongyang's militant ambitions brought on more allegations of fresh suspicion this week. According to a report submitted to the U.S. House of Representatives, North Korea may be developing a Scud-E missile called the Nodong-2 with a range of 1,500 to 2,000 km as a follow-up to its Scud-D (Nodong-1) missile.

The Nodong-1 model test-fired recently in the East Sea is threatening enough with its estimated range encompassing not only the entire Korean Peninsula but Tokyo, Khabarovsk, Beijing, and Taipei. Besides the military pressure posed to neighbors, the development of advanced arms is certain to boost Pyongyang's role as proliferator of ballistic missiles and related technology, especially in the Middle East.

An informed source here said North Korea is building six bases for SA-2 surface-to-air missiles to protect its nuclear facilities in Yongbyon. Reinforcement of the air defense system in and around the nuclear complex in question is considered part of an effort to cover up its secret nuclear facilities by making access to the area more risky, and also

to counter possible sanctions by the UN Security Council against its violation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT).

The repetition of delaying tactics by North Korea to evade inspection under the safeguard agreement with the IAEA [International Atomic Energy Agency] would prompt international atomic energy regulators to refer the question to the Security Council. Both Seoul and Washington and their allies have been pushing North Korea for months in vain to open the suspected nuclear plants. Time is running out for North Korea to toe the nuclear line. Pyongyang also went back on its word to resume dialogue with South Korea on the issue, thus failing to set the groundwork for meaningful talks with the United States for an overall improvement of relations. [passage omitted]

#### IAEA's Proposed Inspection

##### IAEA Urges Government To Accept Ad Hoc Inspection

SK1409234393 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean  
2200 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Report by Vienna correspondent Cha Man-sun]

[Text] An International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) official revealed that because the DPRK is not showing any response to implement the nuclear accord, the IAEA recently sent a message to the North Korean authorities strongly urging the North to accept the ad hoc inspection (imsi sachal). The official said that because North Korea intends to discuss the special inspection issue as a political issue, the message only urged the resumption of ad hoc inspection.

The IAEA has set a policy that in case North Korea refuses even the ad hoc inspection, the IAEA will define the DPRK as a country not implementing the nuclear accord, and report North Korea's recent acts of not implementing the nuclear accord to the IAEA Board of Governors meeting and the UN Security Council meeting to be held next week.

##### Pyongyang Reportedly 'Prepared' To Allow Inspection

SK0909142593 Moscow Radio Moscow in Korean  
1000 GMT 9 Sep 93

[Text] The DPRK is reported to have said that it is prepared to allow the specialists of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) to inspect its military sites (kun taesang). However, the DPRK notes that such an international inspection is only possible when the IAEA modifies its policy to a certain degree, said a spokesman for the DPRK Ministry of Atomic Power Industry.

The spokesman stated that the IAEA should discard a prejudiced attitude against Korea and change its partiality.

Talks were held in Pyongyang last week to discuss the IAEA's international inspection, but the talks brought about no results.

Western countries continue to suspect that the DPRK is developing nuclear weapons at two military sites.

### Japanese Socialist Leader Says Pyongyang To Accept Inspection

SA0809031693 Moscow Radio Moscow in Korean  
1000 GMT 7 Sep 93

[Text] Japanese Socialist Party leader Yamahana has said that the DPRK will accept international inspection to dispel suspicion about its development of nuclear weapons.

### SOUTH KOREA

#### Nuclear Reprocessing Technology Acquisition Discussed

W 41409191393

[Editorial Report] The ROK Government made three separate attempts last year to acquire nuclear reprocessing technology, according to an article from a South Korean journal. The efforts are linked, in the article's view, to ROK concern that Japan will use its plutonium stores to build nuclear weapons. At least one attempt by South Korea to acquire its own plutonium source may be succeeding.

SISA JOURNAL, a moderate South Korean news magazine, published in its 26 August issue an article by Peter Bayes [phonetic] of the Nautilus Pacific Research Institute on the ROK's alleged efforts to acquire nuclear reprocessing technology. The magazine takes the view that South Korea has "resolved" to counter Japan's plans to accumulate plutonium for "nuclear armaments" by obtaining means to produce its own store of the material.

According to SISA, South Korea's early (circa 1969) efforts to acquire reprocessing technology are well-known. "Less well-known" are three more recent attempts made through Russia, the United States, and Canada, which were or are being pursued "despite the ROK's announcement in 1991 that it would abandon nuclear reprocessing technology."

The first such attempt surfaced in mid-1992, the magazine asserts, when officials of Russia's Atomic Energy Ministry discussed the question of the ROK Government providing financial support to the RT-2 nuclear reprocessing plant at Krasnoyarsk. Work on the plant is stalled at present because of local environmental opposition to importing used fuel from "the Ukraine and elsewhere," and because of the U.S. Government's "proliferation concerns." SISA claims South Korea's interest in the project stemmed from its own wish to acquire reprocessing technology, and that the ROK had already obtained a supply of enriched uranium from Russia.

In September 1992, South Korea reportedly approached the United States with a request to transfer reprocessing technology, which was denied. The technology in question was for a "hot cell" (explained as "a shielded room for processing radioactive materials") to remove plutonium from the fuel that came out of a high-speed atomic reactor. While denying South Korea's repeated requests for this technology, SISA states, the United States did agree to cooperate in developing liquid metal technology for cooling a breeder reactor.

SISA reports that in the mid-1980s and again at the end of 1992, Canada under U.S. pressure refused a South Korean request for cooperation in obtaining reprocessing technology. Instead, Canada provided the ROK with heavy water reactors of their own design, capable of recycling the plutonium and unseparated uranium remaining in fuel used by light water reactors. The Canadian technology reportedly gives the ROK three options for recycling nuclear fuel:

- (1) reprocess the leftover nuclear fuel from light water reactors, and separate and use the plutonium and uranium 235 in a mixed oxidized fuel (MOX);
- (2) use recovered plutonium "as a thorium fuel;" and
- (3) recycle the recovered uranium in a heavy water reactor, and store the plutonium for some future use.

The magazine goes on to claim that South Korea and Canada in September 1991 began research on technology (called DUPIC) to reuse nuclear fuel left over from pressurized heavy water reactors. The technology reportedly does not use "wet chemical processing" to extract remaining isotopes, but would reuse nuclear fuel already in the pressurized heavy water reactors.

SISA states the two heavy water reactors which Canada sold South Korea have, from the ROK's viewpoint, "strategic use value." The magazine concludes, "If Japan (or North Korea and China) put into effect plans for nuclear reprocessing, the probability is quite high South Korea would follow Japan by the middle or end of this decade."

#### IAEA To Discuss DPRK Nuclear Issue at 21 September Meeting

SA0809112593 Seoul YONHAP in English 1117 GMT  
8 Sep 93

[Text] Berlin, Sept. 8 (YONHAP)—The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has decided to discuss North Korea's nuclear issues at its regular board of governors meeting opening on 21 September.

IAEA spokesman Hans Meyer said on Wednesday the IAEA had received and checked a report from an IAEA delegation which has been to Pyongyang last week.

"Our Director-General Hans Blix will report to the coming board of governors meeting on the negotiations our delegation had in North Korea last week," he said.

The spokesman said that the IAEA had made no decision as yet on whether to report the contents of the recent negotiations to the United Nations Security Council.

The matter will be decided through discussion with IAEA member countries, he said.

During its visit to Pyongyang last week, the IAEA delegation formally proposed that second-round talks be held in Vienna. "But, North Korea has made no response so far," he said.

The IAEA always keeps its door open toward North Korea and is all prepared to sit face to face again with North Korea, spokesman Meyer added.



### **International Cooperation on Nuclear Issues Pledged**

SK1409055793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0536 GMT  
14 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 14 (YONHAP)—Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Tuesday that South Korea will continue cooperation with the international community on the North Korean nuclear issue despite Pyongyang's demand against it.

"Our government will adhere to our fundamental two-track strategy of persuasion and pressure, multilateral and bilateral efforts, for solution of the North Korean nuclear situation," Han told a meeting of the Advisory Council on Democratic and Peaceful Unification.

Pyongyang suggested an inter-Korean exchange of presidential envoys but changed its mind and refused a preparatory contact, demanding that Seoul abandon its joint military maneuvers with Washington and not seek international coordination on the nuclear issue, he said.

The foreign minister's remarks confirm that Seoul will not meet the North Korean demands.

"Right now is a very important, last-minute stage for a solution," he said. "North Korea-U.S. contact cannot continue and international pressure and sanctions are inevitable unless North Korea takes positive actions."

### **Readiness To Show Flexibility in Inter-Korean Talks Format**

SK1709084693 Seoul YONHAP in English 0820 GMT  
17 Sep 93

[Text] Pusan, 17 Sept. (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government is ready to show flexibility about the format of inter-Korean talks and make effort to get them resumed if it is convinced that the North Korean nuclear problem can be solved fundamentally, National Unification Minister Han Wan-sang said in a lecture to the Pusan World Affairs Council Friday.

About 200 people, including Pusan Mayor Chong Mun-hwa, attended Han's lecture on unification policy.

Han said that North Korea's development of nuclear weapons should be stopped "under any circumstances."

"The government will do its best to solve the North Korean nuclear problem on the basis of cooperation with international society, including the United States, in a way that neither create tension on the Korean peninsula nor give North Korea enough time to develop nuclear weapons," he said.

The nuclear problem is an urgent issue to be resolved prior to anything else, he said.

"The government is currently not approving visits to North Korea by businessmen, but as the situation changes we will expand inter-Korean economic cooperation step by step as well as approve businessmen's visits," he said.

### **U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Gallucci's Visit Gallucci Arrives for Consultations on North's Nuclear Issue**

SK0909113493 Seoul YONHAP in English 1105 GMT  
9 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP)—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Robert Gallucci began a five-day visit in Seoul Thursday for talks focusing on solving North Korea's nuclear situation.

Gallucci, chief American-side negotiator in high-level talks with North Korea, refused to give any comment on arrival, saying he will wait until after consultations with South Korean officials.

He is expected to hold a press conference on Monday before leaving.

South Korean Assistant Foreign Minister Sin Ki-pok and Gallucci lead intensive consultative sessions on Friday morning and the American official has schedules to meet with foreign, defense and unification ministers as well as President Kim Yong-sam.

Gallucci's visit comes after hopes have been let down on solving the North Korean nuclear problem. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) said there was no progress during its visit to North Korea earlier this month on resuming fullscope inspection, and North Korea is not likely to show at Friday's working-level contact for inter-Korean dialogue.

Seoul and Washington are expected to reaffirm their position that the United States will not hold another round of nuclear talks with North Korea under these circumstances.

### **Gallucci Briefs President Kim on Talks With North Korea**

SK1109065793 Seoul YONHAP in English 0634 GMT  
11 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 11 (YONHAP)—Robert Gallucci, assistant U.S. secretary of state for political and military affairs, said on Saturday that the United States will take a firm and clear position toward North Korea on the nuclear issue.

It was not yet time to close the door for dialogue with North Korea, Gallucci told President Kim Yong-sam when he called on him at Chongwadae on Saturday morning, according to Chong Chong-uk, senior presidential secretary for foreign and national security affairs.

Gallucci, chief U.S. delegate to high-level U.S.-North Korea talks, arrived on Thursday night for consultations with his counterpart at the Foreign Ministry and with Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu.

Gallucci briefed President Kim on details of his talks with North Korea and U.S. policy on the North Korean nuclear issue.

Kim told the visitor that resolution of the North Korean nuclear problem is essential not only for stability on the Korean peninsula but also for world peace.



North Korea's attempt to develop nuclear weapons was not acceptable under any circumstances, Kim told Gallucci.

Kim expressed regret over North Korea's insincere attitude toward its talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and its reluctance to resume dialogue with Seoul despite the South's repeated proposals for it.

The South Korean leader then praised Gallucci for scoring "a small but important achievement" in obtaining a promise from North Korea to continue talks with the IAEA and South Korea.

Gallucci told Kim that he had very fruitful results from his talks with officials in Seoul.

Gallucci said he was able to reaffirm that as far as the North Korean problems were concerned, the United States and South Korea had an identical purpose and strategy.

The two countries agreed that North Korea's response is passive and that conditions are not ready for a third round of U.S.-North Korean talks, he said.

Gallucci promised that the United States will continue to keep the Seoul government, especially President Kim, informed of developments in U.S.-North Korean talks.

The U.S. official leaves Seoul on Monday.

#### **Gallucci Winds Up Visit to Seoul**

SK1309083893 Seoul YONHAP in English 0805 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—U.S. chief nuclear negotiator with North Korea Robert Gallucci, repeating that dialogue will continue with Pyongyang as long as it is productive, said Monday there is no working deadline on how long Washington will wait for North Korea to meet the conditions for the next talks.

"Status right now is that we do not have the basis for continuation of dialogue, the basis for the third round," Gallucci said at a U.S. Embassy press conference winding up his five-day visit to Seoul.

U.S.-North Korea dialogue will stop if it proves unproductive, Gallucci said, noting the possibility that the North Korean nuclear issue will be referred to the U.N. Security Council.

"But there is no rush to do that," he said.

Gallucci, assistant secretary of state for political-military affairs, had met North Korea through two rounds since the Stalinist state threatened to bolt from the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT).

But Washington had set two conditions—that North Korea engage in substantive talks with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and South Korea—before it would arrange the third round of talks.

North Korea and the United States had said at the last round in Geneva on 19 July that they would meet again for the third round in about two months, which would be mid-September.

However, it was agreed throughout a series of Seoul-Washington consultation sessions during Gallucci's visit that North Korea is yet to meet the two conditions.

Asked how much longer the United States is willing to wait, Gallucci said the two months were not a deadline.

"We have not set deadlines... We are not in position to set deadlines," he said.

On concerns that this strategy will allow North Korea to prolong resolution of the nuclear situation, Gallucci stressed Pyongyang "well understands" that the matter "returns necessarily" to the UNSC [UN Security Council] if the dialogue fails.

"I feel no utility at this point in defining precisely when we, together with the Republic of Korea, will decide that the route of dialogue has failed. I will not do that," said the American official.

"I do not believe that we have lost ground by engaging in this dialogue. We have made, however, the requirement that we continue to gain ground on condition for continuing the dialogue," he said.

While saying that the matter can always be returned to the Security Council, Gallucci also stressed "I would suggest... that there should be no rush to do that."

He made clear there would not be even political dialogue, let alone diplomatic normalization, with North Korea until the nuclear suspicion is removed.

"I believe that is the correct way, don't believe it's going to change. I believe (North Korea) understands that," he told reporters.

The assistant secretary carefully evaded specifics on Washington's exact assessment of North Korea's nuclear capability.

"Assessment of what exact capability the North has depends on no small measure on exactly how much plutonium they have separated. This is not the only factor but it is a very important one," he said.

Just precisely how long it will take for North Korea to ultimately produce nuclear weapons and deliver them, there can be disagreements among different branches within the U.S. Government, he explained.

#### **Assistant Secretary Gallucci's Visit Discussed**

SK1309044293 Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 13 Sep 93 p 2

[Article by reporter Yi Tong-chu: "Gallucci's ROK Visit Summed Up"]

[Text] The tangible result of the visit to the ROK by Robert Gallucci, U.S. assistant secretary and senior U.S. delegate to the U.S.-North Korea high-level talks, reconfirmed that the ROK-U.S. cooperative system for the resolution of the nuclear issue remains unchanged.

Assistant Secretary Gallucci's ROK visit was made at a very delicate time in the process of resolving the nuclear issue, and by reemphasizing that "the third round of the U.S.-North Korea talks will be impossible without conditions being met," it served as a warning message urging North Korea to change its attitude for the inter-Korean dialogue.

However, the original purpose of Assistant Secretary Gallucci's visit to the ROK obviously had to be altered during his actual visit.

Our side assumed that North Korea would in all probability resume inter-Korean dialogue, as agreed upon in the U.S.-North Korea Geneva talks, and was going to make policy coordination with the United States during Assistant Secretary Gallucci's visit prior to the third round of talks scheduled for the middle of September.

However, North Korea set a precondition to the working delegates' contact for the inter-Korean exchange of special envoys, which seemed to be about to be realized, demanding that the South abandon nuclear war exercises and the international joint cooperative system. With this delaying tactic employed by the North, the ROK-U.S. consultation was focused on grasping the North Korean intent and on whether the United States should go to the third round of talks.

At the ROK-U.S. consultative meeting, the two sides made a joint assessment of the North Korean attitude based on the results of the fruitless Pyongyang meeting early this month between North Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA]. At the consultative meeting, the suspicion of the North Korean incredibility deepened.

As to the North Korean intent, the two sides put forth analyses, including that of the internal situation of North Korea, and the two sides agreed that North Korea may intend to postpone the U.S. North Korea talks until after the IAEA board meeting on 22 September.

Not to provoke North Korea, our government is refraining from making specific comments on the developments that could come in case the third round of U.S.-North Korea talks should be aborted, but hopes that Assistant Secretary Gallucci's ROK visit will prompt North Korea to assume a positive attitude toward the resumption of inter-Korean dialogue.

## PHILIPPINES

### Boxes of Chinese-Marked Missiles Found off Zambales

HK1309030393 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 13 Sep 93 p 16

[Report by Cesar Villa]

[Text] Subic, Zambales—Boxes of missiles were found off the coastal waters here, police said yesterday. The Olongapo City Metropolitan District Command (OCMDC) said a group of fishermen brought one box of the missiles to the police headquarters shortly before midnight Friday [10 September]. Sr. Supt. Florentino Sison, OCMDC chief, told INQUIRER the ammunition measured about 4 inches in diameter and 20 inches in length. There were speculations the projectiles could be cannon shells or warheads for surface-to-air missiles. Sison quoted the fishermen who brought one of the boxes to the OCMDC as saying there were several more boxes floating off the coastal waters of the province. The fishermen could bring only one of the boxes because they were heavy and because of strong

waves whipped up by typhoon Warling, Sison added. One box contained 10 missiles, a police report said.

Zambales Gov. Amor Deloso asked the provincial police command to immediately send investigators to where the fishermen found the boxes of missiles to recover more of the boxes. Investigators said the cargo could have been dumped off the sea by distressed ships caught in the fury of typhoon Warling. [sentence as published] They said ships were known to have dumped their cargo off Zambales during typhoons in the past. After one such incident, coastal residents found thousands of color television sets floating off Zambales's northern coast. Investigators, however, are not discounting the possibility the illegal cargo are being smuggled into the country through Zambales.

The boxes of missiles had Chinese inscriptions on their sides, while the ammunition had the markings "M-29," police said. A police report quoted the fishermen who brought the box as saying the other boxes were being carried by strong waves towards northern Zambales.

## THAILAND

### Firms To Be Questioned About Sending Workers to Libya

BK1909085993 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 19 Sep 93 p 28

[Text] According to a report from the Interior Ministry, the Overseas Thai Labor Management Committee, discussed during its recent meeting the Thai private sectors' involvement in Libya's chemical weapon production program. At present, three job placement agencies, P.S. Suphachok Company Limited, W & M Company Limited, and Handle Group Company Partnership have been sending Thai workers to Libya. The meeting decided to summon executives of the three firms to a meeting to be held at the Labor Skill Development Department on 22 September for questioning. They will also be requested to stop cooperation and business contacts with the Libyan side. If they refuse to come to the meeting, police authorities and officials from the National Security Council will search their headquarters.

A Trade and Business Registration Department official revealed that two of the three firms are registered as companies limited while the other one is a company partnership. According to the law, the Labor Skill Development Department must have a court order for closure of any company partnership. Meanwhile, a National Security Council source disclosed that Twin Man Company, a chain company of W & M Company, has sent 104 Thai workers to work in Libya's chemical weapon factory without approval from the Labor Skill Development Department. The meeting noted that Twin Man Company is not one of the three job placement firms which the United States has asked for investigation.

The Overseas Thai Labor Management Committee assigned Sinchai Riantrakun, deputy director general of the Labor Skill Development Department, to coordinate with other agencies concerned to find effective measures for the implementation of the department's announcement on the prohibition of Thai workers from working in the development, production, storage, and destruction of chemical weapons in foreign countries.

## BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA

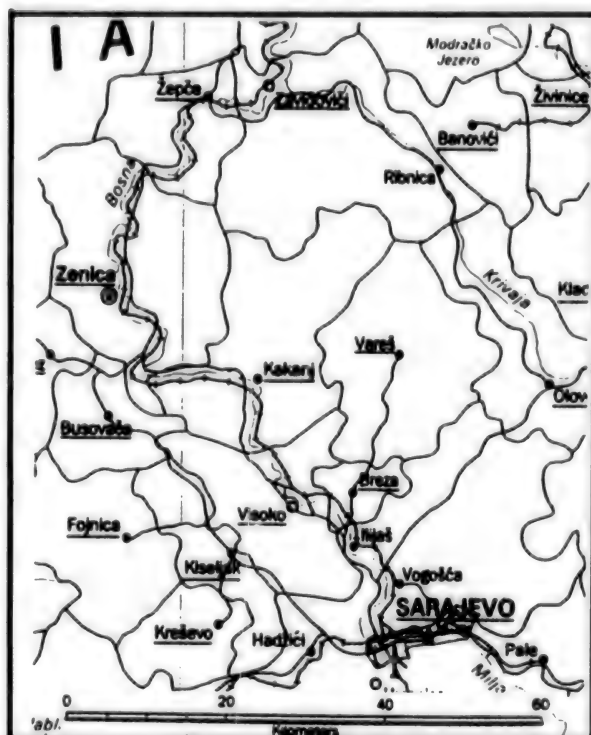
**'Chemical Weapons' Reported Used in Muslim Attack on Zepce**

LD1409141793 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network  
in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 Sep 93

[Report by correspondent Zdenko Vranjes]

[Excerpt] An all-out offensive was launched by the Muslim army this morning against the positions of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] in the Rama river valley between Jablanica and Prozor. Before the Muslim infantry and artillery attack on all HVO positions in this area, several Muslim sabotage groups raided the village of Usdol early this morning. They committed yet another crime against civilians. We have learned so far that the Muslim soldiers killed at least 20 civilians and 8 HVO soldiers in the village, and that they burned down many Croat houses. HVO units managed to kill some of the Muslim saboteurs in the fighting which ensued. The village of Dobrosa is under the fiercest artillery attack and infantry battles are in progress on all frontlines of the Rama battlefield.

Zepce is experiencing another difficult day of war [see map]. The Muslim army is attacking HVO positions from almost all directions using tanks, howitzers, and mortars, as well as chemical weapons. Muslim artillery has fired more than 500 shells on Zepce and the surrounding area. Two people have been killed and eight wounded. [passage omitted]



Map Location of Zepce

## CROATIA

**Serbs Allegedly Fired 'Poison Gas' at Croatian Army**

LD1309214593 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network  
in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 13 Sep 93

[Text] Chetniks have fired several hundred shells from their strongholds around Petrinja. Most of them hit the Sisak industrial zone and civilian facilities. Four people have been wounded.

The chetniks also attacked Komarevo [approx. 15 km SSE of Sisak, see map], Brest, Moscenica, and Vurot [all three in the Sisak-Petrinja corridor, see map], and fired projectiles containing poison gas. The Croatian army, which is strongly holding its positions, was forced to respond to these chetnik attacks.

A general alert is still in effect in Sisak and other villages that came under attack.

## CZECH REPUBLIC

**Baudys Comments on Nerve Gas Findings in Bohemia**

LD1409173893 Prague CTK in English 1612 GMT  
14 Sep 93

[Text] Ralsko, North Bohemia, Sept 14 (CTK)—Poisonous nerve-gas of the type used in chemical warfare, which was detected by Czech specialists during the Gulf War, was an



Map Location of Sisak and Petrinja

isolated finding, Czech Defence Minister Antonin Baudys told CTK during his visit to the former military training grounds here today.

These levels were not detected elsewhere, Baudys said, noting that this does not imply that the results obtained were incorrect.

The work of our specialists was highly appreciated and I am convinced that their report was an objective confirmation of the actual situation, he said. A repeat analysis was carried out with identical results.

A group of U.S. senators who recently made a visit here expressed interest in the findings and asked Baudys to share them if possible, he said.

The complete set of data will be turned over to the senators through the U.S. air attache in the Czech Republic, Baudys said.

Nonetheless, there is every indication that health difficulties experienced by U.S., British, and Czechoslovak personnel could not have been caused by the detected substances, he noted, adding that should there be any cause responsible for the health complaints, it would have to be attributed to other sources, whether known or otherwise.

Atmospheric conditions may have been a factor in the isolated nature of the detection of chemicals, Baudys said, but this is only my personal speculation, he concluded.



## EGYPT

**Uranium Production To Begin Within Current Five-Year Plan***NC1109183393 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 7 Sep 93 p 5*

[Report by Muhammad 'Asim]

[Text] Dr. Nabil al-Hadhiq, chairman of the Nuclear Energy Authority, has stated that four granite deposits containing 15,000 tons of uranium have been discovered and marked off in Sinai and the eastern desert. Actual production from these deposits will begin during the present five-year plan, which ends in 1997.

Dr. al-Hadhiq added that work in these locations has been going on for over 15 years, during which over 70 locations nationwide have been explored. The necessary laboratories, research devices, and equipment were established in the vicinity of the locations.

He added that there is no alternative to uranium exploitation, particularly since it is now widely used in the various peaceful aspects of life, like hospital treatment, land fertilization, and electricity generation. He remarked that Egypt's electricity output does not exceed 60 billion kilowatts per hour per year, while nuclear reactors can produce 600 megawatts per hour from 100 tons of uranium.

He explained that Egypt has not produced uranium yet and that its production is no longer hazardous, particularly with the development of sufficient safety methods.

Dr. al-Hadhiq added that the whole world now uses uranium in various aspects of life. According to International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] estimates, the world stock of petroleum will run out within 30 years, of natural gas within 45 years, and of coal within 200 years. In contrast, the world supply of uranium is sufficient for 500 years at the current rate of exploitation, Dr. al-Hadhiq said.

He pointed out that the Nuclear Energy Authority has started to produce other minerals in the course of uranium prospecting operations; minerals like rutile, used in iron bars; monazite, used in flooring; and zircon, used in ceramics.

Al-Hadhiq denied that Egypt was subjected to foreign pressure concerning uranium production. He affirmed that the IAEA only wants to know the volume of uranium, its output, and applications.

## INDIA

**U.S. Objections to Missile-Technology Acquisition Scored***BK0909125393 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English 25 Aug 93 p 13*

[Commentary by H. K. Dua]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

The United States has had no difficulty in persuading Russia to renege on its commitment to supply cryogenic

technology to India. So concerned has been Washington about India's space programme that President Clinton himself took up the issue with Mr. Boris Yeltsin at the Tokyo meeting of the G-7 and made him toe the U.S. line. Interestingly, when President Clinton was talking to President Yeltsin in Tokyo, senior State Department officials were camping in Moscow making a parallel attempt to force Russia not to give cryogenic technology to India. They succeeded.

Denying cryogenic technology to India indicates only a part of an overall policy the rich and the powerful seem to have evolved towards India. That the policy has been well-planned and is being executed in concert is clear from the demarches the G-7 simultaneously gave to India last month asking India to freeze its vital programme to develop the surface-to-air Agni [fire] missile and stop the deployment of the surface-to-surface Prithvi [earth] missile. In effect, the United States and its industrialised friends want India to desist from developing and deploying missiles which can reach targets beyond 300 kilometres and carry 500 kilograms of payload. India can thus have toys to play with and not missiles to augment its defence capability.

That the West wants India to give up its nuclear option through the Nonproliferation Treaty or some other route is well known. Its view of South Asia as a possible area of a nuclear conflict has led it to launch pressures on both India and Pakistan to work out a bilateral agreement or a regional arrangement envisaging nuclear abstinence. And if they cannot agree on nonproliferation they should stop producing nuclear material even for civilian purposes and begin rolling back their nuclear programmes to the West's satisfaction. Washington's logic is simple: These South Asians can be irresponsible people who might use nuclear weapons to destroy themselves or embroil the rest of the world in a conflict it does not want to see. The constable on the beat after all does not like unapproved street brawls; they disturb his peace of mind and make him look irrelevant.

Washington's or the West's attitude is reflected not only in the cryogenic affair but also in the sale of high technology in many crucial areas like metallurgy. India can make Coca Cola or Pepsi or a new brand of perfumed soap but it cannot have access to high-tech areas which will reduce the sales of their sophisticated goods in the expanding Indian markets. In other words, Indians can be trusted to acquire know-how only up to a particular level and not beyond and also that the level of development has to be determined not by the Indians but by others for them. [passage omitted]

**Official on Capability To Produce Fuel for Nuclear Reactor***BK1309125493 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1230 GMT 13 Sep 93*

[Text] The director of the Bhabha Atomic Research Center [BARC], Dr. A.N. Prasad, says India is capable of providing indigenous mixed oxide fuel for the Tarapur Nuclear Reactor after the Indo-French agreement for supply of enriched uranium expires next month. He said in



Tarapur today that BARC has also developed technology for reprocessing the spent fuel which could keep the plant running for many years.

### **Chemical Weapons, Missiles Allegedly Sold to Iran**

*NC0909172493 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi People in Arabic 1400 GMT 9 Sep 93*

[Text] Iraqi opposition sources in London with Iranian connections have said that the regime of tyrant Saddam Husayn has sold a large quantity of arms and ammunition, including chemical weapons and missiles, to Iran because it needs foreign currency. The sources said the weapons were hidden in secret locations near the border between the two countries and out of sight of the UN inspection teams, which have searched for the past two years for mass destruction weapons to destroy them. The sources think that about a quarter of the regime's stored weapons were moved to Iran and that some of them were also sent to Sudan via Iran.

Informed Iraqi sources said the secret trade between the regime of tyrant Saddam Husayn and Iran has recently increased and includes military equipment and weapons. Iran has also become a transit point for Iraqi oil exported to central Asian republics in violation of the UN boycott resolutions. The sources—some Arab and some Kurdish—said the highway between Iraq and Iran through the Iraqi town of al-Mundhriyah and the Iranian town of Qasr Shirin in the central sector is witnessing heavy traffic not seen since the Iranian revolution in 1976. Scores of trucks and tankers travel this road daily in both directions, carrying goods worth several million dollars. The sources said Iran supplies Iraq with foodstuffs, electrical goods, and car tires, and in return Iraq exports chemical fertilizers, dates, and cement to Iran. Smugglers are also active smuggling goods in demand in both countries.

## **PAKISTAN**

### **Urdu Editorial Criticizes U.S. Sanctions on Missile Issue**

*BK1309125193 Lahore JANG in Urdu 27 Aug 93 p 5*

[Editorial: "The Latest Steps Against Pakistan and China"]

[Text] The U.S. Government has imposed economic sanctions against Pakistan and the PRC after the State Department accused the two countries of involvement in sensitive missile technology deals in contravention of international control on weapons. According to the U.S. spokesman, restrictions against the PRC will remain in force for two years on \$500 million annual exports to the United States. Pakistan will however be less affected by these restrictions. The ambassadors of Pakistan and the PRC in Washington have been apprised of the U.S. Government's decision. A few weeks ago, both Pakistan and the PRC had refuted the U.S. accusation. According to a BBC commentary, tension was already there in the relations between the United States and the PRC on human rights and trade disputes and China is unlikely to

bow to the United States. In Islamabad also, a spokesman of the Pakistani Government has again rejected the accusation and said that Pakistan has not acquired M-11 missiles from China. Of course, it did acquire some ordinary missiles in the eighties when it was subjected to a number of Soviet Scud missile attacks from neighboring Afghanistan.

The U.S. rulers have always disliked the friendship between Pakistan and China. The softness in U.S. attitude during the Afghan war was only because it involved protection of U.S. interests. The United States had suspended military assistance to Pakistan during the 1965 war. Now all economic and military assistance to Pakistan has been stopped due to Pakistan's nuclear policy. The United States has not only stopped the assistance to Pakistan itself but is also exerting pressure on its allies not to give aid to Pakistan. This is why Japan had refused to give a \$400 million loan to Pakistan.

So far as objections to Pakistan's nuclear policy and suspension of aid on this pretext is concerned, the United States is showing a totally biased attitude and taking unilateral steps against this country. Pakistan considers it a regional issue and wants to see that India is also meted out the same treatment. Pakistan is ready to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty provided India does the same. India has not allowed inspection of its nuclear installations, nor is it ready to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. It has not stopped acquiring heavy weapons from other countries, either. Despite all this, the United States wants to exempt India from all restrictions and throw all its wrath on Pakistan. In other words, it means Pakistan should not accelerate its defense capability and turn itself into easy prey for an aggressive country like India. Looking from this perspective, we find that the United States has no interest in the protection of the security, independence, and sovereignty of Pakistan. It is not ready to supply arms to Pakistan itself, nor is it willing to allow Pakistan to acquire weapons from other countries for its defense. It is possessed by an intense aversion to Pakistan's relations especially with China. The United States and other big powers violate the international agreements whenever they like. However, they force weak nations to comply with agreements that are detrimental to their independence, security, and sovereignty and leave these weak nations at the mercy of others. The government of Pakistan has fulfilled its moral and international obligation by refuting the U.S. allegation. If the United States still considers its stand as the last word, then it is Pakistan's right and duty to defend its own stand as a sovereign and independent country. The government should take the nation into confidence in this regard and mobilize all resources to protect the country's security, sovereignty and independence.

### **Commentary Welcomes Outcome of Talks With U.S.**

*BK0509043493 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 1600 GMT 4 Sep 93*

[Commentary by A.B.S. Jafri: "Pakistan-U.S. Talks on Regional Security and Nuclear Nonproliferation"]

[Text] Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Shaharyar Khan has had a round of wide-ranging talks with high-ranking U.S. officials, including Secretary of State Warren Christopher. Mr. Shaharyar Khan was heading a delegation of Pakistan Government officials. These high-level Pakistan-U.S. contacts represent the most comprehensive exchange of views between the government of Pakistan and the Clinton Administration.

What give these consultations added significance is that India's Foreign Secretary J.N. Dixit has also recently had more or less similar round of talks with the Clinton Administration. It has been officially indicated that the United States Government will be engaged in further talks with the Indian Government officials from the 15th of this month.

For his part, Mr. Shaharyar Khan has described his talks in Washington as constructive and positive. Talking to Pakistani journalists in Washington, he gave the impression that the Clinton Administration is now better placed to understand and appreciate Pakistan's perceptions on a range of international issues. Of particular interest to the Clinton Administration is control on proliferation of nuclear weapons and technology, missile technology control, and control of weapons of mass destruction. Any analysis of Pakistan's position on these issues would reveal that the government and the people of this country are no less interested in these issues. Pakistan's perceptions are quite clear and hardly distinguishable from those of the authorities and experts in Washington. Pakistan is totally convinced that the pursuit of nuclear weapons technology, acquisition of nuclear weapons, investment of resources in weapons—conventional or nuclear—is a policy of desperation. No Third World country can afford these wasteful luxuries. Ideally, Pakistan would like nothing better than a world without any weapons—nuclear as well as conventional. However, disarmament and commitment to its implementation presupposes a world based upon the foundations of international peace guaranteed by international justice.

For reasons known to the whole world, Pakistan defense concerns cannot be understood in isolation with the general security climate, first in the South Asian region and also the situation in the volatile West Asian complex. As it happens, the situation in South Asia is not exactly ideal. This region's two main countries—Pakistan and India—have still to find that level of mutual understanding without which defense concerns to the smaller of the two neighbors cannot but remain a matter of utmost gravity. Relations between Pakistan and its neighbors to the east tend to be unpredictable. It is no secret that India is now a fully developed nuclear power. Some estimates say that India can muster as many as 200 nuclear bombs of the Hiroshima type. India has also developed short and medium-range missiles with the capacity to deliver nuclear warheads. That is quite apart from its massive superiority in conventional weapons. That in brief is the frame in which nuclear nonproliferation issues and disarmament in general should be seen if Pakistan's concerns are to be properly addressed. Pakistan's thoughts and actions on defense-related matters are inevitably overshadowed by

the increasing military might of its bigger neighbor. Pakistan can never find peace of mind unless the Indian defense juggernaut is tamed. Pakistan has taken several initiatives to rid the region of its cloud of insecurity. Pakistan stands committed to them.

After his talks with Washington officials, Mr. Shaharyar Khan expressed the hope that Pakistan and the United States can now chalk out a policy for the future. This is a significant statement, more so about the new confidence that has been expressed on behalf of Pakistan.

### **President Reiterates Country's Nuclear Policy**

*BK1409144293 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[Text] The president, Mr. Wasim Sajjad, has reiterated Pakistan's keen desire to promote regional peace and expressed the hope that the United States will use its influence for early resolution of the Kashmir problem. He said this is a stumbling block in the way of durable peace and stability in the region. He was talking to the visiting commander in chief of the U.S. Central Command, General Joseph P. Hoar, who called on him at the Aiwan-i-Sadar [President House] today. The president mentioned the continuing blatant violation of human rights in occupied Kashmir. He called upon the United States to play its role in stopping atrocities being committed on innocent people, enabling them to exercise their right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant UN Resolution. During the meeting, various dimensions of Pakistan-U.S. relations also came under discussion, and a sure desire was expressed to improve them. The president said Pakistan highly values its relations with the United States and wants to further improve and strengthen them in all fields.

On Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program, the president reiterated Pakistan's persistent policy of using this technology for the economic development of the country. Mr. Wasim Sajjad termed the Pressler Amendment as discriminatory.

The commander in chief of the U.S. Central Command appreciated Pakistan's efforts for international peace and security and expressed the U.S. desire to maintain close and friendly relations with Pakistan.

### **PIF Leader Vows To Make Country 'Nuclear' If Elected**

*BK1609103793 Islamabad THE PAKISTAN OBSERVER in English 16 Sep 93 p 5*

[Excerpt] Islamabad (APP)—Senator Qazi Hussain Ahmed, chief of PIF [Pakistan Islamic Front] has said that his party if voted to power will make Pakistan nuclear to ensure security and to meet the growing energy needs.

In an interview with APP he said Pakistan has no aggressive design against any nation, neither we have any claim on other countries nor posing any threat.

PIF wants to develop nuclear capability as a deterrent ensuring peace and tranquility.

PIF wants to live in peace and [word indistinct] but we will not allow any country to threaten sovereignty and integrity of the country. [passage omitted]

### **Grachev's Comments on Ukrainian Warheads Viewed**

*PM0709094593 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian  
7 Sep 93 First Edition p 1*

[Report by Viktor Litovkin: "Russia Has Won Dispute in Crimea for Black Sea Fleet and Nuclear Warheads. But This Victory Is Scarcely Definitive"]

[Excerpts] The agreements signed in Crimea between the Russian and Ukrainian leaders on the fate of the Black Sea Fleet and the nuclear weapons deployed on the banks of the banks of the Dniepr remain the focus of public attention.

Immediately on his return to Moscow Army General Pavel Grachev, the Russian defense minister, held a briefing for journalists at which he stated that the problem of the Black Sea Fleet has been resolved in accordance with the will of its personnel and the inhabitants of Sevastopol and Crimea—it remains united. The presidents of the two countries have signed a protocol which resolves in principle the issue of the fact that the Black Sea Fleet with its infrastructure in Crimea will belong to Russia, the ships will raise flags with Russian insignia, and the fleet will transfer completely to Russian provision. [passage omitted]

The minister also commented on the three agreements on nuclear weapons signed in Crimea by the two countries' premiers, Viktor Chernomyrdin and Leonid Kuchma. These are the fundamental principles for the use of the nuclear weapons of the strategic forces deployed in Ukraine, the agreement between the governments on the utilization of nuclear warheads and the agreement between the two states on the procedure for exercising supervision under the manufacturer's warranty and guarantee period [avtorskiy i garantiyny nadzor] over the operation of strategic missiles.

In Ukraine there are 1,240 warheads for SS-19 and SS-24 mirved ICBM's and 600 warheads for long-range cruise missiles. Now all these warheads, the minister said, will be exported to Russia and dismantled at Russian enterprises and Ukraine will receive as compensation for them fuel elements—rods for nuclear power stations' nuclear reactors—or part of its share from the sale of low-grade nuclear fuel on the world market after the deduction of the cost of shipment, processing, and storage.

Ukraine will begin to receive fuel rods a year after the withdrawal of the warheads and their withdrawal could begin only after the Ukrainian parliament has ratified the START I Treaty and, naturally, after the same organ has approved the "nuclear agreements" between the two countries.

But here, in the opinion of many experts, there lies the main obstacle to the fulfillment of the Crimean accords. But even if these agreements are approved by the Ukrainian parliament—which remains dubious—there are a number of questions to which there is not yet any clear reply in mutual relations between the two countries and not only between them.

The first is the 46 SS-24 Mirved solid-fuel ICBM's which do not come under the jurisdiction of the START I Treaty. Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk has frequently stated that his country has nothing to do with the START II Treaty, which implies the reduction of these missiles. If the 460 nuclear warheads from these missiles are brought into Russia what will replace them on the missiles on alert duty? Warheads with a conventional TNT equivalent? When it is targeted on a nuclear electric power station would it be a nuclear weapon or not? [passage omitted]

How much can Ukraine get for the nuclear warheads if the storage of one gram of plutonium-259, and it makes up the basis of a warhead, is \$2 a year while Russia's expenses on these purposes according to experts' estimates will require \$140-160 million?

These unresolved questions leave doubts as to Russia's unconditional victory in the dispute with Ukraine for the Black Sea Fleet and nuclear warheads.

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

**General Claims Russia Not in Control of Ukraine's Nukes**

*LD1509180293 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1445 GMT 15 Sep 93*

[From the "Parliamentary Hour" program]

[Text] Colonel-General Yevgeniy Maslin, head of the Russian Defense Ministry's Chief Directorate for Nuclear Munitions, said that Russia has de facto lost control over the use of nuclear weapons deployed on the territory of Ukraine.

Thus, for instance, the crews flying the strategic nuclear bombers and subunits serving the nuclear munitions have been incorporated within the Ukrainian Armed Forces for the past 18 months. At the same time, Moscow still retains, for the time being, the potential of operational control of the strategic missile troops.

In the meantime, the temperature suddenly went up in a nuclear munitions storage facility in Nikolayev Oblast, Ukraine Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma told the Russian leadership. A group of specialists from Russia urgently departed by air to check out what had taken place.

## RUSSIA

**U.S. Funding for Russian Disarmament Programs Noted**

*PM0809131793 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Sep 93 p 3*

[Mikhail Pogorelyy report: "The United States Helps Russia To Disarm"]

[Text] Agreements have been signed in Washington on allocating Russian resources to be used for the needs of nuclear disarmament. As is well known, the Nunn-Lugar amendment provides for the allocation of \$800 million to dismantle, transport, and destroy components of the nuclear arms of the former USSR, and also to ensure the safe storage of fissionable materials. The current package, worth a total of \$85 million, contains funds for the implementation of two projects.

The first of these, the Pentagon statement on this subject notes, envisages ensuring the purchase of special equipment and the training of personnel for the storage center for fissionable materials recovered from warheads that is being set up on Russian territory. In the long term, after appropriate treatment, these materials could be offered on the world market as fuel for nuclear electric power stations. The second project is connected with funding the development of a reliable storage and inventory system for radioactive materials.

The agreements were signed before the accords between the Russian and Ukrainian presidents on the nuclear disarmament of Ukraine were reached. Obviously, the large-scale measures connected with the dismantlement of the Ukrainian arsenal will require, in addition to certain compensation payments promised to Kiev by the U.S.

side, sizable expenditure on Russia's part also. So that U.S. congressmen will soon undoubtedly have to return once more to the Nunn-Lugar amendment. Incidentally, experience shows that they are far more willing to allocate funds for disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, than for increasing the potential of weapons of mass destruction.

**Defense Industry Conversion Not Producing Expected Results**

*LD0909185693 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 0953 GMT 9 Sep 93*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondents Nikolay Krupenik and Lev Frolov; quotation marks as received]

[Text] St. Petersburg, 9 Sep—In Russia, the 770 enterprises of the former military-industrial complex are now undergoing conversion, but 160 are on the verge of coming to a standstill or are out of operation. Volume of military orders fell last year to 30 percent of the 1991 level. Especially alarming is the situation regarding defense science, which has lost up to one-quarter of its intellectual potential because of the collapse of military orders and the lack of finance for research and development. Government measures to financially stabilize defense enterprises have been unable to halt the slump in production. This data was cited at the international conference "Research Intensive Technologies and Conversion-93" by Viktor Glukhikh, Chairman of the Committee for Defense Industries.

As regards the complexity of the aims of military-industrial conversion, Russia is unrivalled. This is explained by the unprecedented scale of reduction in plants making weapons and military equipment and economic reform as a whole. However, having proclaimed in 1988 the political decision on conversion, the state started implementing it straight away, "which undoubtedly did not produce the expected results," Viktor Glukhikh stressed.

Even though the conversion program has yet to be approved in parliament, a package of 14 industrial programs has been put together. A preliminary assessment of the cost of implementing them in 1993 is R [rubles] 554 billion. However, guaranteed funding has been promised for two projects only: The development of civil aviation and the revival of the Russian fleet. The current deficit for conversion needs is R80 billion.

Glukhikh believes that the military-industrial complex should become an industry that earns foreign currency. Experts have estimated that demand for Russian military equipment could amount to \$25-30 billion per annum, but volume of sales is dwindling. Seven years ago the former Soviet Union sold 38 percent of all exported weapons, with the United States accounting for 30 percent. Russia's share has now fallen to 17 percent, while that of the United States has reached 58 percent.

Glukhikh believes that the mechanism of conversion should be as follows: A list should be compiled of enterprises of the former military-industrial complex whose products are in demand on the world market, a state order



should be established for them, they should be granted tax discounts, legal protection, and other incentives. Enterprises whose products do not find a market should be subjected to compulsory conversion and switched to civilian production. They should be privatized.

### **Kamchatka Units Practice Firing Missiles**

*PM1509150793 Moscow Ostankino Television First Channel Network in Russian 0500 GMT 14 Sep 93*

[From the "Novosti" newscast: Video report from Kamchatka by Vasily Plotskiy and Yuriy Shaltyshov, identified by caption; figures in brackets denote broadcast time in GMT in hours, minutes, and seconds]

[Text] [051128] [Plotskiy over video of heathland] The practical firing exercise using powerful combat missiles was the result of intensive combat training by Kamchatka's missile men and sailors of the Kamchatka naval flotilla. Two sides were involved in the exercise. The Navy men were the attacking side, and two brigades of the air defense forces of one of the Far East zones were the defending side. Such firing exercises in conditions closely resembling a combat situation are a very recent development in the Far East. The preparations for holding such exercises demand a great deal of time. The current exercise, for example, took the personnel of the air defense brigades as much as four and a half months to prepare. But then, as we were told by Major General Oleg Kuznetsov, commander of the Kamchatka Air Defense Corps, all the missiles that were launched hit their targets.

[Major General O. Kuznetsov, commander Kamchatka Air Defense Corps, identified by caption] We have played out a scenario which could happen here if a potential enemy, whoever he may be, unleashed hostilities here. The air defense systems showed themselves in the best light.

[Plotskiy] Despite all the difficulties in the present-day life and combat training of the Far East's air defense forces, they are on the march, as they say, on the road toward their renewal. They are Russia's reliable missile shield. [051250] [video shows heathland, servicemen tracking missiles, missiles being fired, Kuznetsov meeting officers, exterior, interior of air defense unit, officers on viewing platform, servicemen in tracking room and running along corridor, Russian flag in heathland]

### **Official Comments on Chemical Weapons Dumped in Baltic Sea**

*LD1609153693 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1249 GMT 16 Sep 93*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Veronika Romanenkova]

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS—Legal and political decisions, above all, are needed for safe storage in the Baltic Sea of chemical weapons dumped there by the USSR and Britain after the Second World War, Tengiz Borisov, chairman of the committee for special underwater works at the Russian Government, said in an interview with ITAR-TASS here on Thursday.

"Out of 300,000 tons of chemical weapons buried in the Baltic, the USSR dumped 35,000 tons," he noted. "The

Russian side dumped weapons haphazardly, while Britain buried them in ships' holds. They are especially dangerous due to great concentration and possible simultaneous discharge of toxic agents."

The chairman believes that it is impossible to salvage such quantities of weapons. It is necessary to seal them off to prevent an ecological disaster which will come, according to specialists, within the next three or five years.

Russian researchers have a cheap (several dozen million dollars) technology which they offer for use on a contractual basis. However, such work may be done only after an appropriate decision taken by all the countries of the Baltic region, Borisov concluded.

### **Official Contemplates Uranium Processing Deal With U.S.**

*LD1609155493 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1400 GMT 16 Sep 93*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Veronika Romanenkova]

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS—Russia and the United States may sign in October a deal on joint processing of weapons-grade uranium which was not concluded during Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin's recent visit to the United States.

In an interview with ITAR-TASS, Viktor Mikhailov, Russian minister of nuclear power engineering, explained his optimism by the fact that the agreement is very beneficial to both countries from the economic and political standpoint.

"At present, the world market is oversaturated with uranium. However, Russia's share on this market is only 5-6 percent, while the United States accounts for 50 percent of the total. At the same time, many experts believe that uranium technologies in Russia are much better and that American plants need modernisation," Mikhailov said.

A joint Russian-U.S. commission has worked out a draft contract under which Russia will process uranium to be extracted from scrapped weapons and resell it to U.S. nuclear power plants. The 20-year contract envisages processing 500 tons of uranium (less than 50 percent of the total amount to be recovered from scrapped missiles). The deal is estimated at \$11.9 billion, about \$600 million a year on the average.

Mikhailov regretted that at the last minute the United States put forth a political condition, demanding guarantees of proportional distribution of profits between Russia, Kazakhstan, and Belarus. He said the agreement will not be signed until this demand is withdrawn.

### **Shokhin Views Future of Defense Industry Enterprises**

*LD0909211693 Moscow ITAR-TASS World Service in Russian 1504 GMT 9 Sep 93*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Sergey Ostanin]



[Text] Nizhniy Novgorod, 9 Sep—The procedures for exporting Russian defense industry products will be discussed in the near future at a session of the interdepartmental commission on military and technical cooperation with foreign countries. Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandr Shokhin, chairman of the commission, said this today at a meeting of defense enterprise bosses participating in the first Russian international exhibition fair in Nizhniy Novgorod.

According to him, many of the proposals of the heads of defense industries—concerned at the fall in military production, wholesale conversion, and lack of money—deserve attention, in particular the proposals by Nizhniy Novgorod enterprises for the creation of regional industrial companies and the unlicensed supply of spare parts for weapons and military equipment to countries which in previous years bought Soviet weapons.

The deputy prime minister had difficulty in answering a question on how to improve exports. "Either the state buys the products from defense industries for rubles, or gives them the right to work directly with potential buyers," he said. He said this will be decided at the commission's session.

In Aleksandr Shokhin's opinion, a certain liberalization of the government's policies concerning weapons and military equipment exports "will allow the insufficient financing of the military order to be compensated somewhat." He stressed, however, that Russia's lack of a military doctrine, and also the minimal defense order for 1994 deprives defense enterprise directors of the necessary guiding points.

#### **Chechnya Reportedly Parades SS-20 Missile Launcher**

LD0909200993 Moscow Russian Television Network in Russian 1900 GMT 9 Sep 93

[From the "Vesti" newscast]

[Text] The POSTFACTUM agency asserts that, according to the Chechen presidential press service, a SS-20 missile launcher appeared in a parade which was organized in honor of the second anniversary of Chechnya's independence. True, there was just one. I would remind you that the SS-20 missile has a range of 2,000 km. According to the agency, the president's press service could not explain where the Chechen armed forces obtained this missile.

### **BELARUS**

#### **Delegation to Missile Destruction Commission Named**

WS0809142993 Minsk Radio Minsk Network in Belarusian 0505 GMT 8 Sep 93

[Text] The Belarusian Cabinet of Ministers has issued a resolution designating members for the Belarusian delegation to the special Control Commission created in accordance with the 8 December 1987 agreement on dismantling short- and intermediate-range missiles. The delegation includes Aleksandr Baycharay, chief of the

International Security and Disarmament Department at the Belarusian Foreign Ministry, and Deputy Defense Minister Ivan Osipa, among others.

### **ESTONIA**

#### **Radiation Safety Group Expresses Doubts Over Nuclear Dumps**

WS1309133193 Tallinn ETA NEWS BULLETIN in English 0747 GMT 13 Sep 93

[From 12 September RAHVA HAAL, p 3]

[Text] Monday, September 13—The nuclear and radiation safety work group of the Baltic Sea Countries' Council Senior Officials held its session at Lohusalu on September 9-10 with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) taking part for the first time. Members of the work group visited the reactors in Paldiski on September 9, particularly in order to check on the measures preventing the launching of the reactor. The specialists expressed their doubts in the safety of the nuclear waste dumps. Since the Russian representatives claimed that the processing of liquid nuclear waste may slow down the dismantling of the reactors, the experts recommended to process the waste products in third countries before ferrying them to Russia. The work group is to meet again in January 1994.

### **UKRAINE**

#### **Pervomaysk Nuclear Dump**

##### **'Dangerous Increase' in Radioactivity at Pervomaysk Dump**

LD1409153493 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English 1243 GMT 14 Sep 93

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Mikhail Shevtsov]

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS—Radioactivity and temperature considerably increased in a nuclear munition dump in Ukraine after the personnel placed there an excessive number of decommissioned nuclear charges, according to a high-ranking Russian military official.

Lieutenant-General Vitaly Yakovlev, head of a Defence Ministry department in charge of nuclear safety, told TASS on Tuesday, that Russian experts were asked by Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma to check the situation at the dump of a nuclear-technical unit near the town of Pervomaysk [see map]. "Luckily, there is no emergency situation in the dump, but this is a very serious fact," Yakovlev said, quoting experts who arrived in Pervomaysk last Sunday.

According to preliminary information, safety rules were violated by storing in the dump a too big number of nuclear charges decommissioned from combat duty which triggered a dangerous increase in the radioactive background and temperature.

"The situation in Pervomaysk is a serious warning to the Ukrainian leadership about the necessity of a more balanced approach to the problem of nuclear withdrawal from Ukraine. The Ukrainian lawmakers have to take urgent

measures to fulfill the agreements on the elimination of nuclear charges which are to be shipped to Russia," Yakovlev stated.

He complained that Ukraine provides no possibility for Russian experts to constantly monitor the decommissioned nuclear warheads. "In these conditions the chief designer (of the charges) cannot be responsible for their safety which can trigger serious consequences," according to Yakovlev, who added that Russian experts conduct training exercises in order to be ready to avert and eliminate accidents at nuclear objects.

#### **Situation at Pervomaysk Nuclear Warhead Dump 'Normal'**

LD1509174993 Kiev UKRINFORM in Russian  
1350 GMT 15 Sep 93

[Text] [No dateline as received] The situation at the warhead storage base in Pervomaysk is normal, reports the press service of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine.

Some foreign mass media have presented the currently existing situation at the missile troops facility, located in the district of the town of Pervomaysk, as an extraordinary occurrence.

In connection with this, the press service of the Ukraine Defense Ministry has circulated a report which notes that the situation at such facilities has never got out of control of the relevant Ukrainian services and the Russian specialists, who regularly implement measures of guaranteed supervision [garantiynyy nadzor] of the places of storage of nuclear ammunition [yadernyye boyepripsy].

In accordance with the appeal by Ukraine's prime minister to the Russian side, a joint working group has been set up to check the state of facilities and to improve the conditions of servicing and of protracted storage of nuclear ammunition.

#### **Nuclear Warheads Overheating in 'Overcrowded' Storage**

PM1409181593 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian  
15 Sep 93 First Edition p 1

[Viktor Litovkin report: "Nuclear Warheads 'Running a Temperature' in Ukraine. Russian Specialists Fly Out To Treat Them"]

[Text] IZVESTIYA has learned that the temperature has risen abruptly in a nuclear warhead storage facility located at Pervomaysk in Nikolayev Oblast. The Russian leadership was informed of this by Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma. A group of specialists from the Ministry of Atomic Energy including the chief warhead designer and the people who constructed the weapons [boyepripsy], as well as people from the Russian Ministry of Defense immediately flew out to Ukraine.

We asked Major General Vitaliy Yakovlev, deputy chief of staff of the Russian Ministry of Defense main directorate which specializes in nuclear weapons, to comment on this incident. He said that no accident has occurred at Pervomaysk, although the symptoms are very alarming. It



Map Location of Pervomaysk

indicates a gross violation of the nuclear safety rules and the norms for servicing special weapons.

The general stated that right now it is still too early to say for sure why this has happened. A competent commission is at work in Pervomaysk, and it would not be right or advisable to anticipate its conclusions, especially as nuclear weapons installations are a state and military secret. But there can be no doubt about one thing: This is not a case of negligence, unprofessionalism, or evil intent. What has happened is a result of the political approach to the problem of nuclear weapons which currently pertains in Ukraine.

It is well known that on 2 July the Ukrainian parliament declared its ownership of these nuclear weapons, thus subordinating to itself the last Russian subunits engaged in monitoring the state of the nuclear warheads and carrying out maintenance. Russia was deprived of the opportunity to carry out any scheduled maintenance or ensure the delivery of spare parts for these weapons.

By servicing these weapons, Russia would have recognized Ukraine's right to possess nuclear weapons, which would have been an extremely gross violation of the Nonproliferation Treaty by a depositary state, which is what Russia is. But, on the other hand, Ukrainian specialists cannot service these weapons on their own since they lack the appropriate material and technical base and the necessary spare parts.

From the technical viewpoint it is also inadvisable to keep unserviced nuclear warheads attached to strategic missiles, as the specialists obscurely put it. They are removed from the missiles and placed in special storage facilities, which have now become overcrowded. This is the reason why background radiation has increased several times in this facility, thus becoming a danger to the health of people working in the installation, and why the warheads themselves are beginning to "react" to the closeness and congestion. But huge sums are needed to build new storage facilities. And this at a time when, under its international obligations, Ukraine must remove nuclear weapons from the republic's territory.

The agreements signed in Crimea between Viktor Chernomyrdin and Leonid Kuchma—we have learned, incidentally, that the full text of these agreements is to be published in the near future—envisages the recall of these weapons (of which there are approximately 2,000) to Russian territory and their disassembly at Russian enterprises, for which Ukraine will receive appropriate compensation.

Russia has proposed starting this recall immediately, as soon as the bilateral commission—under the agreement its work has been planned for September—compiles a timetable for transporting the charges. According to Russian Atomic Energy Minister Viktor Mikhaylov, this will take 18-20 months in all. But the Ukrainian side deemed this time frame too short. The Russians have agreed to clarify the matter during the talks in September and October, but the commission members from both countries have not yet been appointed.

Meanwhile the nuclear weapons cannot wait. They are making their presence felt not just through changes in temperature and an increase in the radiation level (the specialists have a good idea what lies behind this), but also through other alarming signals. But for some reason the politicians cannot hear them.

#### **Deputy Defense Minister Says Warheads 'Under Control'**

*PM1509173093 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian  
16 Sep 93 First Edition p 1*

[Report by Vladimir Ivakhnenko: "Incident in Nuclear Munitions Store Due to Inadequate Supervision"]

[Text] Kiev—Yesterday IZVESTIYA reported an incident at a missile forces facility in the vicinity of the city of Pervomayskiy [as published].

In an interview for the UNIAN agency, Ukrainian Deputy Defense Minister Ivan Bizhan announced that, because an excessive number of nuclear warheads, detached from delivery vehicles, had been stored at the aforementioned 43d Army facility, the temperature did actually increase recently in the store by 1.2 degrees.

On discovering the deviation from the strict conditions, which require a temperature of between 18 and 20 degrees, military specialists took a number of steps to set the temperature at the required level. On the Ukrainian side's initiative a group of Russian nuclear scientists went to the

facility and fully confirmed the reason that had been given for the change in temperature. It was established that the nuclear munitions had not been affected. The situation is now under control at the facility.

I. Bizhan claims that the main reason for the overcrowding at the nuclear munitions store is last year's Russian General Staff directive on disbanding the "S" facilities. Ukrainian Defense Minister K. Morozov suspended the directive. It is possible that by the end of this month all the "S" facilities earmarked for the storage of nuclear munitions will be functioning normally.

The Ukrainian deputy defense minister believes that Moscow is dragging its feet on the question of concluding an agreement with Kiev on guaranteed, manufacturer's supervision of nuclear munitions stationed in Ukraine.

At Ukrainian Prime Minister L. Kuchma's request, a joint working group has been set up to monitor the state of the facilities and improve their maintenance and the long-term storage of munitions.

#### **Russian Experts Give Findings on Pervomaysk Nuclear Arsenal**

*LD1609153493 Moscow Radio Moscow World Service  
in English 1100 GMT 16 Sep 93*

[Text] A group of nuclear weapons specialists from Russia has urgently visited the city of Pervomaysk, at the request of the Prime Minister of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma. They found crude violations of the rules of keeping nuclear ammunition in the arsenals which remained in Ukraine after the breakup of the Soviet Union. It was also established that the radiation level in the storages increased several times and was not safe for the personnel. The specialists say, however, that the situation could be brought to normal and made corresponding recommendations. A representative of Russia's Defense Ministry, General (Yakovlev), said that one reason for the incident in Pervomaysk is that Ukraine, which has declared its non-nuclear status, has not yet handed over its nuclear weapons to Russia to be destroyed there.

#### **Nuclear Warheads Heating Incident Implications Viewed**

*PM1509171193 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA  
in Russian 16 Sep 93 p 1*

[Report by Major General Vitaliy Yakovlev, deputy chief of the Russian Federation Defense Ministry Main Administration staff, and Captain Second Rank Aleksandr Pelts of KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "Ukraine's 'Nuclear Mace' Has Been Overheated. Will That Cool the Arrogant Politicians?"]

[Text] Let us hasten to reassure readers and avert possible panic-stricken conclusions. Everything now taking place at the Ukrainian nuclear-technical units stationed in the region of the small town of Pervomaysk (Nikolayev Oblast) is not actually an accident. But it gives very serious grounds for thinking and, most importantly, drawing conclusions.



And so on 12 September at the request of Ukrainian Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma a group of Russian Federation Defense Ministry officers and specialists from the Russian Nuclear Energy Ministry and the chief designer-developers of nuclear warheads arrived urgently in Pervomaysk. The reason for calling them in so urgently was more than serious: The air temperature readings had changed at the unit's special storehouses where nuclear warheads were stored. In other words, the warheads had begun to heat up. In addition because of many gross violations of the established norms for their maintenance the background radiation had increased several times over at the storehouses, which presents some danger to the health of the servicing personnel.

Nonetheless the Russian specialists believe that the situation is completely controllable and manageable. Proposals are now being prepared by joint efforts to "cool" the warheads and introduce the necessary order to the maintenance of the nuclear warheads. The conclusions of the specialists and designer-developers have been sent to the prime ministers of Russia and Ukraine for the appropriate decisions to be made at summit level. Here in brief is an account of what is happening.

On 14 September the nuclear specialists completed their work in Pervomaysk. But questions remain. And the first is why such a situation involving nuclear warheads could arise at all? Is it really that hard to understand, especially after Chernobyl, that it is criminal to play about with things like nuclear weapons and that no short-term advantages, especially political advantages, can be compared with the possible consequences?

As we know, an agreement on the destruction of nuclear warheads has been signed at the level of the Russian and Ukrainian governments. According to this document, the nuclear warheads on Ukrainian territory should be transferred to Russia for subsequent dismantling and destruction at special enterprises. Even before, the Russian Federation Defense Ministry had frequently suggested moving these warheads to Russia. But the suggestions remained unanswered. And now a situation has formed in which the main designer-developers of nuclear warheads cannot answer for their safety. Nor does the Russian Defense Ministry have control over the state of nuclear warheads on Ukrainian territory. This situation arose after the Ukrainian parliament had enshrined in legislation the right of ownership of nuclear weapons. Moreover, despite repeated statements of its nuclear-free status, Ukraine has recently been creating nuclear structures which are themselves trying to operate nuclear warheads.

And the Ukrainian parliamentarians? Verbally they seem to agree to withdraw nuclear weapons from the state's territory. But here they fear that this may deprive Ukraine of "great power" status. They say that the "nuclear mace" is essential to maintain international prestige! So can such an approach toward nuclear weapons be considered serious and responsible even to their own people, not to mention the world community?

We want to believe that the alarming events in Pervomaysk will push the politicians toward more considered and balanced decisions.

### **Minister Calls To Cancel Moratorium on New Nuclear Plants**

*AU1309090993 Kiev URYADOVYY KURYER  
in Ukrainian 7 Sep 93 p 4*

[Commentary by Vilen Semenyuk, Ukraine's minister of power engineering and electrification: "Energy Has Been Saved and Increased"]

[Text] The entire problem lies in the supply of energy sources. Ukraine's needs in energy sources are satisfied, in terms of coal for electric power plants, by 30 percent from its own mines, and 20 percent of coal is imported.

As regards gas and fuel oil, the situation has deteriorated. Today, gas deliveries to Ukraine have ceased, and its consumption by electric power plants has decreased by one-half. For that reason, coal from the reserves meant for the winter began to be burned. Today, our provision with coal is 2 million tonnes less than last year.

In view of this situation, it is necessary to adopt a number of decisions that might produce an immediate effect. Namely, on the continuation of the exploitation of the Chernobyl Atomic Electric Power Plant [AES]. As testified to by specialists, safety measures implemented at the plant have made it one of the most reliable AES in Ukraine and outside it. Between November and March alone, this electric power plant will produce 6 billion kilowatt-hours. This is equivalent to 1.5 million tonnes of fuel oil or 3 million tonnes of coal. Besides, where can these materials be obtained?

The moratorium on building new AES will have to be canceled. This will make it possible to obtain 1 million kilowatt-hours at the Zaporizhzhya AES by the fall of 1994. Then every year, the commissioning of just three units at the Zaporizhzhya, Rivne, and Khmelnytskyi AES will make it possible to save 5 million tonnes of fuel oil for the state—this is already 65 percent of what we are burning this year, or 10 million tonnes of coal—which we import.

The implementation of energy-saving technologies is a precondition for resolving many problems associated with energy provision, but all those minor and major measures require great expenditure and are time-consuming. The effect will be felt in several years, but there are also measures that may produce this effect even today. For example, we could correct the faulty price policy with regard to the electric and thermal energy for the population. If the prime cost of one kilowatt-hour of electric energy is put at 75 karbovantsi [K], it will be just K5 for the rural population and K10 for the urban population.

This year, electric energy consumption has decreased, as compared with the last year, by 6 percent, and in industry—by 11.6 percent. The population has been using 5 percent more of it. Who will save energy, given such prices?

### 'Greens' Allege Uncontrolled Poison Gas Found in Ukraine

LD1109132693 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 2010 GMT  
10 Sep 93

[Text] Kiev [no date as received]—According to Serhiy Konyukhov, chairman of the antimilitary commission at the Ukrainian environmental association "Zelenyy Svit," the "Greens" have obtained information about war gas repositories in Ukraine. Thus, at the end of June 1942, Soviet naval servicemen sunk mustard gas and other poisonous materials 50 meters below sea level in the vicinity of Kazatskaya harbor [possibly near Kozats'ke City, see map] in the Black Sea, by order of the Black Sea Fleet commander, Admiral F. Oktyabrskiy. Some chemical ammunition was sunk in October 1990 near Kerch [see map], 2 km below sea level in the Black Sea. Twenty cylinders of war gases have been found in the grounds of Slavyanskiy chemical combine [possibly in or near Slavyans'k City, see map] in Donbas. All these facts prove that Ukraine has uncontrolled repositories of virulent war gases that are dangerous to human life.

### Data on Nuclear Power Plant Generation, Closures in August

LD1509134893 Kiev Radio Ukraine World Service  
in English 0000 15 Sep 93

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Four power generating units were operational at the Zaporozhye nuclear power plant, having generated 1.99 billion kilowatt hours. Of its five generator malfunctions, four were categorized at the zero level according to the international scale of nuclear mishaps. The fourth power's scheduled maintenance work had to have its second safety system's pumping mechanism repaired on 6 August due to an overheated compressor. The malfunction was classified as a first level one since the other safety system was already under repair.

The South Ukrainian nuclear power plant first and third generating units produced 1,329,000,000 kilowatt hours in August with the second power generating unit still undergoing scheduled maintenance. The nuclear power plant's three registered cases of stopping power generation were all categorized as zero level according to the IAEA's criteria.

The Rivne nuclear power plant's first two power generating units were functioning during August with the third one joining them on 15 August after maintenance was completed. This allowed the nuclear power plant to generate 949 million kilowatt hours in August. Several minor technical troubles did not influence the plant's overall smooth performance. [passage omitted]

The Khmelnytskyi nuclear power plant's first power unit generated 527 million kilowatt hours. On 23 August, it was stopped for maintenance with the region's and site's background radiation levels virtually unchanged.

### Foreign Ministry Briefing on Disarmament Discussions

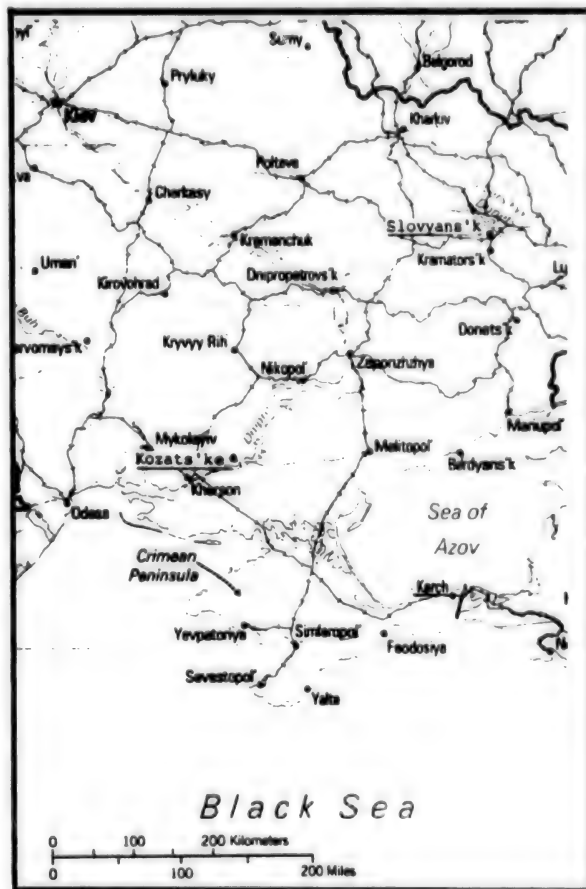
LD0709182193 Kiev UNIAN in Ukrainian 1430 GMT  
7 Sep 93

[Excerpts] Kiev, 7 Sep—At a regular briefing at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, journalists were

informed about the course of the international conference on issues of protecting the victims of war, which took place in Geneva 30 August-1 September. [passage omitted]

Yaroslav Bilodid [name as received], charge d'affaires of Ukraine in Lithuania, informed those present at the briefing about links between Ukraine and Lithuania, noting in particular that a certain informational vacuum exists in this sphere. According to him, a concept of mutual relations should be elaborated as speedily as possible. [passage omitted]

The third issue to be discussed at the briefing concerned talks with the U.S. delegation on the rendering of assistance to our state by the United States in implementing the Ukrainian program for reducing strategic offensive arms. Kostyantyn Hryshchenko, head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs directorate for control over disarmament and armament, informed journalists about the outcome of the talks. During the course of the talks, the discussions focused on U.S. assistance in neutralizing liquid fuel. Mr. Hryshchenko noted that some differences between the Ukrainian and the U.S. sides in their approach to certain issues had been perceptible. The most important issue for Ukraine was the receipt of financing from the United



Map Location of Kozats'ke City, Slovyans'k City, and Kerch



States. Kostyantyn Hryshchenko emphasized that it had once again been confirmed during the talks that the granting of \$175 million by the U.S. Administration for dismantling Ukrainian weapons this year is only the beginning of the assistance which the United States is planning to render to our country in general.

**Kravchuk Interviewed on Talks With Yeltsin**

LD0409103893 Kiev UNIAR in Ukrainian 0730 GMT  
4 Sep 93

[Interview with Leonid Kravchuk, President of Ukraine, at Borispol airport following his return from talks in Yalta with Boris Yeltsin, president of the Russian Federation—UNIAR headline]

[Excerpts]

**UNIAR:** Was the issue of nuclear disarmament discussed?

**Kravchuk:** This is the only one of the issues, which we have already resolved, that is, which we signed. The essence of it is that Russia has agreed, first, to compensate Ukraine for nuclear substances (enriched uranium).

As for the servicing of our strategic missiles, which are located on Ukraine's territory, we have resolved this with Russia. We clarified all of the time periods. An absolutely normal decision took place, which meets Ukraine's and Russia's interests. But for us scrapping is a question, which we will be resolving and studying and raising with the United States and other states. That, which I spoke about before, the setting up of a nuclear disarmament fund - this issue has not yet been taken off the agenda. We will ask and insist, and demand, if it has gone that way, that Ukraine be assisted in resolving the whole range of issues.

Nothing has changed in that Ukraine will still have half of the fleet and everything else. After all, we did not finance this decision [as received]. That is, Russia has recognized

Ukraine's right, just as we have recognized Russia's right, to half of the fleet. Only one thing is changing: what are we going to do with our half? Can we, for example, today maintain 300 ships? Naturally, we cannot. One way or another we have been raising this issue for a long time. We will either be writing off or selling part of the ships, both according to their age and according to the tendencies of their utilisation. If we sell this to Russia, and not to another state, is this some kind of concession? No, I do not see absolutely any concessions in this. The issue has only been raised of possible utilisation of our property, the infrastructure of the fleet, which will remain there. This issue will also be studied, and after it has been studied it will be resolved. That is, we are going for further deepening of this issue, for taking into account the true situation. After all, we are taking into consideration the interests of Ukraine as a whole, and not only of the Black Sea Fleet.

**Question:** Aren't you afraid of the opposition?

**Kravchuk:** If you fear the wolf, you shouldn't go into the woods. The opposition exists to criticize the authorities. And the authorities exist to protect Ukraine, and to view Ukraine not from the point of view a ship, but from the point view of 52 million people, its regions, to live, have good relations with Russia, to receive energy-carriers normally, and find the money to pay. If we were a little richer today, and if all together we, the Supreme Council, the president, and above all the government, had brought Ukraine to wealth, and if we went to the Crimea today, having at least a billion dollars in our bank account, then the opposition could speak louder. But now we have to consider our realistic possibilities, think about Ukraine as a whole, and not about an individual question.

**Question:** What can you say about the statement by Leonid Kuchma regarding his resignation?

**Kravchuk:** You ask Kuchma about this, because I have not discussed this issue with him.

## BELGIUM

### Company Supports Security in Russia, Ukraine Nuclear Plants

BR1309154493 Brussels LE SOIR in French  
11-12 Sept 93 p 5

[Article signed M.V.: "Belgian Nuclear Energy Exported to the East—Tractebel at Bedside of Russian and Ukrainian Stations"]

[Text] The East European nuclear plants are worn out. At least, some of them. Unfortunately, the Chernobyl catastrophe on 26 April 1986 was needed to recognize the point at which a conceptual weakness combined with human errors could lead to what remains the worst accident in the global history of civilian nuclear power. Five months earlier in Siberia, a vat of radioactive material had exploded in the plant of Tomsk's military-industrial complex. Once again, accusations were launched beyond the horizon formerly marked by the Berlin Wall.

The Manichaean concept of the world has today evolved to make room for cooperation between Eastern and Western industrialists. Through the impetus of the European Commission and WANO (World Association of Nuclear Operators, the association encompassing the major civilian nuclear industries), a series of mutual-aid projects was launched with the goal of supporting Eastern countries financially as well as technologically, and to bring back up to standards the nuclear parks that so frightened the West. Without mentioning the apprehensions of the local populations, like those around Chernobyl, who paid too high a price for their energy independence.

Belgian experts won their place among the nuclear specialists who were called upon to support improving the security of eight plants. For example, at the end of a process begun several months ago, Tractebel Ingenierie will take charge of the plant in Kalinin, Russia, which will use Electrabel's services. At the same time, Tractebel will support the Spanish UNESA technicians in the framework of a plan designed to improve the Ukrainian plant located in South Ukraine.

"These two plants are each composed of three 1,000 MW water-pressurized reactors (whose concept is near that of Western reactors, ed.)," specifies Guy Frederic of Tractebel. "Our teams will help the in-place operators with the modifications that they want to introduce. Some Italian and Dutch electricians will also lend their help to the project. For the first time, the EC allowed that 40 percent of its budget for aid to CIS republics (160 billion Belgian francs) be devoted to the purchase of materials, and no longer just for studies."

Moreover, Belgatom (subsidiary of Tractebel and Belgonucleaire), in cooperation with Spanish and English firms, won nine contracts in various areas of expertise (reactor modernization, life span) that will represent 20,000 hours of research for the Belgian firm.

### Defense Minister on Possible Resumption of N-Testing

BR1309140593 Paris LIBERATION in French  
13 Sep 93 p 16

[Article signed D. Gd: "Defense: Leotard Envisions Resuming Nuclear Tests—Decision Will Depend on Conclusions Reached by French Experts Rather Than 'The International Situation'"]

[Text] France is going to resume nuclear tests "regardless of the decisions made by others" (i.e., the U.S. and Russia), if the committee of experts set up in July by Francois Mitterand and Edouard Balladur deems it necessary, confirmed French Defense Minister Francois Leotard yesterday, speaking on "l'Heure de Verite" ("The Hour of Truth"). The question being asked of these experts, who have to submit their conclusions "within the next few weeks," is as follows: "Does the suspension of tests call into question the credibility of our nuclear force?" "If so," added the minister, "we will have to resume tests, regardless of the international situation." According to Francois Leotard—an opinion shared by most members of the committee—France, which has carried out less tests than the U.S. and ex-Soviet Union, "is scientifically behind regarding simulations," and should catch up before stopping tests.

However, there is nothing to indicate that these statements will actually lead to the resumption of tests, with the United States having decided last July to extend its moratorium, followed by Russia. Moreover, on 14 July, Francois Mitterand showed his commitment to suspending the tests, affirming that France had "crossed the threshold of nuclear sufficiency many years ago." And it would be unlikely that Edouard Balladur would engage in any polemics with his head of state on this issue, which is traditionally very much the domain of the French president.

By the same token, Francois Leotard said that no decision on the possible closure of the Albion plateau site, where ground-to-ground ballistic missiles with nuclear warheads are stored, would be made before the election of a new French president. In August, General Vincent Lanata, chief of staff of the French Air Force, had said that this element [of the French nuclear deterrent] could be dispensed with. However, according to the French Defense Ministry, this is a problem that will arise "after 1995 for the president and ministers seeing out the century."

In his first "Hour of Truth" appearance since taking office, Francois Leotard confined his comments to the areas of defense and foreign affairs (the Israeli-Palestinian agreement, and UN actions in Somalia and Bosnia), and avoided any statement on domestic policy. In fact, he was not asked a single question on this subject.

## UNITED KINGDOM

### Network for Nuclear Safety of Steel Components Launched

BR1409122693 London Hermes Database in English  
9 Sep 93

[UK press release from the Health and Safety Executive: "Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and Commission of

the European Communities (CEC) Launch Unique International Network for the Evaluation of Steel Components Used in the Nuclear Industry"]

[Text] The Health and Safety Executive (HSE) and the Commission of the European Communities (CEC) today launched a unique European network for evaluating steel components used in the nuclear industry.

Known as the Network for Evaluating Steel Components (NESC), it is sponsored jointly by HSE and the CEC and will provide an opportunity for participating organisations from at least twelve countries to exchange information on the safety assessment of steel components used in the nuclear industry. The countries expected to participate include the UK, France, Germany, and also Japan and the United States.

The objectives of NESC are:

- to create an international forum to evaluate the merits and shortcomings of different inspection and assessment methods through study of selected problems;
- to create an organisation to manage specific collaborative studies; and
- to work towards the use of best practice and the harmonisation of international standards.

The initial focus of the network will be a research project to be carried out at AEA [Atomic Energy Agency] Technology's spinning cylinder facility at Risley near Warrington.

The project is being funded by HSE and will simulate a pressurised thermal shock transient in a pressurised water reactor (PWR) approaching the end of its 30-40 year operational life.

A pressurised thermal shock presents the greatest potential threat to the integrity of a reactor pressure vessel and involves the injection of cold, emergency cooling water into a hot vessel that is still under pressure.

The NESC project is unique as the first large scale project to include all the processes involved in assessing the structural integrity of a reactor pressure vessel and will be based on an eight tonne thick-walled steel cylinder which will be transported around the world for inspection by the participating organisations. The participants will also measure and evaluate material properties, perform fracture analyses and contribute to the design and planning of the experiment.

The project will take three years to complete and is expected to demonstrate the large margins of safety which exist in the safety assessment methods for evaluating pressure vessels in the nuclear industry.

#### Notes to Editors

1. A pressurised thermal shock transient (PTS) event in a PWR approaching the end of its 30-40 year life will be simulated by means of an experiment on a clad test cylinder in AEA Technology's spinning cylinder facility at Risley, near Warrington. This facility enables 200 mm thick cylinders of one metre internal diameter to be subject to mechanical loads simulating pressurised loading by rotation at speeds of up to 3000 rpm. Thermal shock is applied by directing cold water at the inside of the cylinder heated to temperatures of up to 350 C.

2. The test cylinder will be heat treated so that its material properties resemble those of an aged reactor pressure vessel and will contain several realistic cracks that will be inserted before the addition of the cladding material. During the test, the cylinder will be subject to loading conditions chosen so that at least some of the cracks grow in size. The test cylinder will be fully instrumented.

3. Participating organisations will contribute to the project by making a pre-test and a post-test inspection and assessment of the test cylinder at their own expense. The cylinder will be flown to various locations around the world to facilitate this process. Participants will inspect the cylinder before the test by applying the methods used for the in-service inspection of real reactor pressure vessels. They will then predict the behaviour of the cracks during the test on the basis of their inspection results and the specified loading and materials property data using the methods that they would apply to assess defects in a real reactor pressure vessel. They will also assess whether the test cylinder is fit to operate according to the codes and criteria they normally use.

4. The participants will inspect the cylinder again after the test and will update their assessments based on the results. They will also discuss whether the cylinder would be safe to operate following the transient in the same way as they would for a real plant.

5. When all the inspections have been completed the cylinder will be destructively examined to determine the extent of the original cracks and the amount of crack growth produced during the test. Comparisons will be made between the pre-test and post-test inspections and analyses and the actual observed size and behaviour of the cracks.

6. The project is due to be completed late in 1996.

7. Participants will be able to compare their approaches and capabilities and so identify areas for improvement. This process should lead towards the global harmonisation of procedures for evaluating the structural integrity and fitness for purpose of steel components.

**Russia To Send Cryogenic Engines, But No Technology, to India***LD1609152693 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English  
1218 GMT 16 Sep 93*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Anna Bakina]

[Text] Moscow September 16 TASS—Russia will ship to India ready-made cryogenic rocket engines, but will not transfer the production technologies, according to Deputy Director General of the Russian Space Agency Valeriy Alaverdov.

"The international regime of nonproliferation of missile technologies does not allow Russia to sell technologies to India," Alaverdov told TASS on Thursday, adding that basic principles of space policy concerning all agreements in space cooperation were agreed upon during recent talks with the U.S. Space Agency.

Alaverdov doubted that Russia will have to pay compensations for the partial breach of the space deal and hopes the refund issue will be settled at talks with Indian counterparts. "Most evidently Russia will not have to pay a compensation. The deal needs further discussion and we hope to reach an understanding with India on the matter," he said.

The head of the Russian Space Agency Yuriy Koptev told TASS that Russia had ceded to us demands to refrain from selling missile technologies also because of financial reasons. It is more profitable to enjoy a possibility of commercial launches of satellites than to sell the technology.

"The Indian space programme costs only \$200 million, while one commercial launch of a satellite can yield \$600-700 million," he said, adding however that the observation of the nonproliferation regime was the major reason. "The talk here is not about mistrust to a concrete partner," Koptev stressed referring to India.

**Seoul, Beijing Agree To Promote Atomic Energy Cooperation***SK1309082993 Seoul YONHAP in English 0813 GMT  
13 Sep 93*

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 13 (YONHAP)—Senior officials from South Korea and China recently agreed to promote cooperation in the field of nuclear power plants, an informed source said Monday.

The cooperation includes participation by Korea Electric Power Corp. (KEPCO) in overhauling the first and second Daya Bay nuclear power stations in Guangdong Province, according to the source, who asked not to be identified.

Korea will provide technology for China when it constructs another nuclear power plant, he said.

"The Chinese authorities want to share the advanced technology and rich experience of KEPCO to prevent problems that might occur in the process of overhauling and managing their nuclear power plants."

"KEPCO also hopes to promote bilateral cooperation with China to strengthen the international competitiveness of KEPCO's technology," he said.

An \$8 million U.S. contract to upgrade the Guangdong nuclear power plants is likely to be signed between Korean and Chinese officials by the end of the year.

"Once the contract is signed, it will be easier for KEPCO to take part in construction and management of the third and fourth Daya Bay nuclear power plants to be built in Guangdong," the source said. They will be 900,000 kilowatt power stations.

Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute (KAERI) was asked to provide preoperational technical inspection service by China in 1991 and completed its contract last year.

**Moscow, Islamabad Reportedly To Sign Nuclear Accord***BK1509123993 Rawalpindi JANG in Urdu  
14 Sep 93 p 10*

[Editorial: "Pakistan-Russia Nuclear Cooperation Agreement"]

[Text] Pakistan and Russia have decided to sign an agreement in nuclear cooperation for peaceful purposes, according to responsible sources. It has been learned that the governments of the two countries have already confirmed this agreement, under which the scientists of the two countries will enjoy the facility of using each other's laboratories and will also be able to exchange experimental data, computer codes, scientific samples, and research publications. The agreement, the first of its kind between Pakistan and Russia, will undoubtedly help Pakistan in making progress in science and technology and in advancing its programs in different fields and acquiring modern knowledge with the help of research done by the Russians. After all, Russia is at par with the developed Western countries in many different fields of science and technology, including arms and space and nuclear technology.

In the past, Pakistan and Russia had differences over several political issues because of the foreign policy of the former Soviet Union. After the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, relations became further strained. But after the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the establishment of a new government and a new system in Russia, the basic cause of bilateral differences has been removed. On the other side, the United States has unilaterally imposed unjust economic and military restrictions on Pakistan, even though Islamabad has categorically stated that Pakistan's nuclear program is solely for peaceful purposes. In spite of that, a hostile propaganda campaign is continuing against Pakistan. China has already signed an accord for nuclear cooperation with Pakistan and the agreement reached with Russia proves that the two major and important countries consider Pakistan's nuclear program to be of a peaceful nature.

**French-Kazakh Statement Endorses Nonproliferation***LD1709140593 Moscow ITAR-TASS in English  
1347 GMT 17 Sep 93*

[By ITAR-TASS correspondent Vladimir Akimov]



[Text] Almaty September 17 TASS—The major event of French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Kazakhstan is the signing of French-Kazakh documents at the Kazakh president's residence.

A news conference of the two state heads was held after the signing ceremony.

A joint Kazakh-French statement says the negotiations discussed many aspects of bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest. The state heads called for further bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and other spheres.

The summit dialogue was supplemented with negotiations of Kazakh and French foreign ministers and heads of some other ministries and departments, as well as meetings of representatives of the French and Kazakh business communities. The conversations dwelt on disarmament and provision of regional safety.

Kazakhstan and France acknowledge the fact peaceful development of all states requires constant progress in control over armaments and disarmament in the name of

international security and stability. Both states will do their best to consolidate the regime of nonproliferation of nuclear arms and prevent the spreading of other types of mass destruction weapons. The sides call for the complete implementation of all agreements on nuclear arms, including the Lisbon protocol.

In the opinion of both sides, the Kazakh-French summit negotiations were held in the spirit of friendship, frankness, and mutual understanding, which is characteristic of bilateral relations.

Nazarbayev told correspondents "we strictly abide by all agreements on nuclear arms stationed on Kazakh territory. We have ratified the SALT-I treaty and signed the Lisbon Protocol. Our state is ready to join the Treaty on Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. However, this will require guarantees of Kazakh safety both from nuclear and conventional arms on the part of the world's leaders."

Estimating the French-Kazakh cooperation, Francois Mitterrand said France keeps its cooperation with Kazakhstan at the level of other European states.

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